# The Pacific.

REV. J. W. DOUGLAS, "First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy." PROPRIETOR.

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## THE PACIFIC.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

It is edited by Rev. J. W. DOUGLAS, with the exception of Rev. J. A. BENTON, of Sacramento City, Rev. H. WILLEY, and Rev. T. D. HUNT, of San Francisco. Its Correspondence will extend to the Atlantic States, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and embrace the prominent points in our own State.

Its readers will thus be informed of all matters of public interest, whether at home or abroad.

The Pacific is the organ of no sect or Party. Started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the social interests of Religion and Education, it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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## Miscellaneous.

### Hope and Mercy—A Dream.

BY REV. J. M. SHERWOOD.

I saw in the night visions, and lo! o'a level plain spread out before me, spanning the entire horizon, and bathed in the clear and genial light of the morning sun. Through the centre of this narrow and far-reaching line of vision, a broad highway was distinctly marked, starting at a point somewhere behind me, and running straight on through the long vista to the line of darkness in the distance. Along this broad way a sea of life seemed to be continually flowing in one rapid and ceaseless tide, and losing itself in "the misty deep" beyond the point of vision. The way was indeed thronged with eager and excited crowds of living beings, and all were moving on in the same direction towards the mysterious line, where they suddenly disappeared; and yet each seemed to have his own objects of pursuit and interest, and to move on much in his own way, as if he were a solitary traveler on that wonderful Plain. That motley crowd of beings was made up of the aged and the young; the serious and the gay; the thoughtful and the careless; the sad and the joyous; the wise and the foolish—all ages, ranks, conditions—ever pressing on us by a law of stern necessity, to return never more to the scenes of present interest and realization. I heard the song of mirth from the lips of laughing and jesting thousands, as they swept along; I saw feasting and dancing and revelry going on, there were strifes, and broils and contentions without number; dissipation and lewdness, and every form of vice, marked the course of not a few; while here and there I saw those who refused to mix with the crowd, and with uplifted eye and serious step, made their way along. It was an animating and yet solemn scene. So many living beings moving along the same line of vision; going so fast, and all the same way; never again to retrace their steps; all pressing on to the same world of darkness in the distance.

It was the *Plain of Probation* that I saw in my vision. That moving tide of beings were travelers to eternity. They were going the way of all the generation that have lived on the earth. That dark line in the distance is death; beyond is the world of retribution. And quickly as this journey is made, *the manner of making it* determines the eternal destiny of the soul. As I thought of this, I looked on the scene before me with fresh interest and wonder, and longed to know the fate of those whom I saw hastening to their doom.

Just at this instant there moved by one who attracted my special attention, and whose course and end I seemed impelled to witness. It was a youth of tender years, just starting on life's eventful journey. His brow was unclouded by care; no trace of sorrow or crime marked his sunny features; and all seemed fair and promising. But there was fire in his lustrous eye; the deceitful dreams of youth filled his mind; and his head was warm with the life currents of ambition and expectation. He paused a moment, and looked intently on the bewildering scene. The spell of a world's excitement came over him, and with a flushed cheek and eager look, he resumed his march. Still he moved with caution, the power of invisible restraints seemed to keep him much aloof from the crowd; a sense of danger, and the fearfulness of future destiny, appeared to make him somewhat sober and anxious. One thing especially I observed—that smiling youth was attended by two beings of angelic form and loveliness. They hovered round his path; whispered in his ear; breathed upon him; watched every step, and seemed inexpressibly solicitous for him; and yet he seemed unconscious of their presence and gentle ministry. It seemed to me that they impersonated all that is bright and good in life; all that is winning and glorious above; all that is pure, and restraining and virtuous in early instruction. They *were* ministering angels, sent forth to attend him in the perilous journey of life; the angels of Hope and of Mercy, pursuing the youthful sinner in his passage from time to eternity. Hope smiled on her sweet charge in all the attraction of her fresh charms, and crowded on his mind the fairest images of life and beauty, to attract him to virtue and heaven. While Mercy yearned over him with divine tenderness; her benignant look seemed expressive of heavenly pity and fear and all her winning grace was used to deter him from sin, and fix his eye on the glory of a coming world. I saw them closely pursuing him as he moved toward the multitude that rolled like a sea along his path.

For awhile I lost sight of the being that had so much interested me. At length I recognized him in a circle of gay and revelling young men. A change had passed over him. The freshness and innocence of early youth were gone. His step was hasty; his eye was wild; his manner was reckless; and his whole conduct was wayward. These told the story of life's first great stage, and indicated his destiny along the line of the future. Through many scenes of guilt, and against many prayers and pleadings, he had gone, to reach that point in his moral history; and I knew it and trembled. But there stood over him still those same radiant forms. Hope was yet smiling, but more serious in her look, as she pointed the way-word one to a serene sky and a glorious destiny among the saved, and bade now without delay, seek after virtue and life. And Mercy though sinned against, was still pleading with him, and in accents more tender and imploring and importunate. She pointed him back over the dark past, and entreated him to seek the forgiveness of God; she pointed him forward to the dark line of destiny, and upward to the heavens, and implored him, as he desired life, to mend his ways. There seemed to be a momentary struggle in the breast of the wretched young man. The pleadings of Hope and Mercy had recalled many an early counsel and impression; many a solemn promise and bright dream of better days—and stirred up conscience to the work of remorse and fear, and made him feel his own intense wretchedness. But again I saw that passion prevailed, and he sunk back into the tide of levity and dissipation, and disappeared.

Time wore away. The flood of ungodliness and wickedness swept along; and far down the Plain I once more saw the being in whose fate I had become so intensely interested. Again I observed a change in him. He had reached the full maturity of manhood. Age began to make its first inroads upon him. Youth's fire and wildness were gone, and the gravity and soberness of declining years marked his conduct. He had now experienced much of the world. He had learned the deceitfulness of early dreams. He had tried the ways of pleasure and of business, and all was vanity. The prime of life was gone; he was moving swiftly through life, and had not yet found happiness. Sin had already began the work of retribution. He looked back over the way he had come, and all was dark; a trackless and fearful waste without a monument to wisdom, or a memory to bless his reflection; he looked ahead, and it was a weary and sickening scene; the same tiresome round of business and pleasure; the repetition of ills, and fears, and sorrows, terminating at last in darkness. Bending over him still were Hope and Mercy. Hope seemed weary, and her eyes dimmed with weeping. But again she pleads with faint and trembling voice: "Man! thy life wears away. Yonder sun hasteens in his course. Yonder line will terminate thy probation. Life's work is not yet begun, and yet on it hangs everlasting destiny. There is yet a ray of hope. Mercy is still pursuing thee. This moment stop, and lift up thy heart to God." And Mercy joined her pleadings with the last utterances of Hope, and in a strain of angelic sweetness and importunity that seemed enough to melt and win a heart of stone, urged the motives of the gospel with the far-gone sinner. But I saw in my dream that the pleadings of Hope and of Mercy had ceased to affect him. His heart was callous to all that was tender and pure. Unbelief, impenitence, worldliness, procrastination, had become fixed and controlling habits of life; and Hope's lingering smiles, and Mercy's deep-toned entreaties, had no power to stay him in his course. Again he joined himself to the multitude as with the energy of desperation, and was hurried along in the train of the careless and the wicked.

I saw him but once after this. And then he had almost reached the terminating point, and mist and darkness began to gather round him. I observed that his step was now short and trembling; his eyes were dim, and he had to grope his way; his mind seemed feeble and void; he was solitary and forsaken, too, by his companions; but sure he was in that same path, and going in the same fatal direction. Staff in hand; bending under the infirmities of age; sad and gloomy of aspect; he still tottered on, as if spell-bound and impelled towards his miserable doom. Merciful God, thought I, what a scene! Is that joyless, hopeless, heaven-forsaken old man, the same creature that I saw robed in smiles, and buoyant with hope, and with life and glory before him, at the head of this Plain? Has yonder setting sun, through his glorious course, served only to light that immortal one to darkness and death? Have all the kind influences which have been gathered round his path, and the ministries of agencies, human and celestial, have resisted and set at naught?

I read it all in what I saw, for Hope no longer pursued the guilty one. The angel of promise, wearied out by wantonness, and perverseness, and persevering obduracy, had returned to her native skies, and given up the aged sinner as lost. He had sinned against Hope and Mercy, warnings and strivings, till there "remained no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation." Still, Mercy was pursuing the hopeless one. I saw her following those gray hairs and that trembling form along this forlorn track; saw her whisper words of life into those deaf ears; drop tears of pity and love on that callous spirit, and invoke light on that destiny of gathering gloom. I saw that even in life's last desolate hour, when man had ceased to expect or perform, and when Hope, even, had turned back dejected and dismayed, Mercy, true to her divine nature and to her mission, would still win back to life and forgive the soul that was given over to death, and already trembles on the confines of her eternal doom.

I saw that aged sinner totter on till his foot rested only on darkness, and he disappeared. And Mercy was by him when he took the last step, weeping and pleading still. Yes, that same angelic form that hovered round him in childhood and youth—that pursued him with her entreaties and offers of forgiveness through the stormy period of manhood and the desolate stage of old age, attended him down into the dark valley of death; thus spanning probation with her offers of life, and leaving the sinner without excuse, even to the last moment of mortal existence.

Here my vision closed. But it had deeply impressed one thought upon my mind. Mercy may outlast Hope. The gospel may invite those whose doom eternal is already sealed by their willful wickedness. Mercy may pity and weep over souls whom Hope has abandoned, and for whom nothing but judgment remains, even as Jesus did over Jerusalem, whose doom he had pronounced. Divine Mercy follows men down to their graves, but the question of salvation may be decided long before that point is reached.

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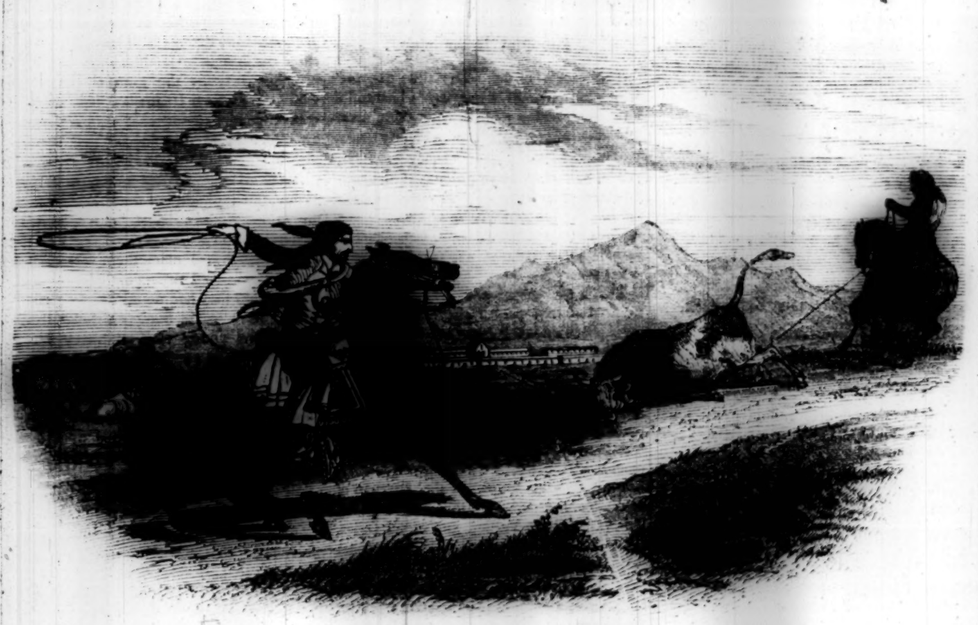
A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition in life.

## MISSION OF SAN JOSE.



THROWING THE REATA.

Our Artist has given us this week a spirited engraving, illustrative of Ranchero life in California. In the distance lies the Mission of San Jose, with its long lines of adobe buildings, crowned by the old Church. This Mission was founded in 1797, some fifteen miles from the town which bears its name. It stands on elevated grounds at the foot of the mountains, and overlooks a beautiful plain below, which extends for miles to the waters of San Francisco Bay. Its lands are unrivalled for their fertility. It supplied the Russian Company with grain, who sent yearly large ships for stores for their northern settlements. It is stated in the archives of this Mission, that the Mayordomo gathered 8,600 bushels of wheat from 80 bushels sown; and the following year from the grain which fell at the time of the first harvest, 6,200 bushels! On these grounds are the celebrated gardens of Messrs. Horner, Beard, and others, in which are raised annually such immense quantities of vegetables for the supply of our home markets. The Mission has two large vineyards, which yield an abundance of delicious grapes. The apple, fig, pear, apricot, and olive trees are also found here, yielding their fruit in their season. On the broad plains below once roamed immense herds of cattle. It is stated that in 1825 this Mission had 2000 Indians, 62,000 head of cattle, 840 tame horses, 1,000 mares, 420 mules, 310 yoke of oxen, and 62,000 sheep. The raising of cattle was the chief business of the Californian. They constituted his wealth. Their flesh supplied him mainly with food, and their hides and tallow with such foreign goods as he required. To manage well his herds, to tame them in their half wild state, and secure a bullock at any time for his own use, required, among other things, great skill in horsemanship, and in throwing the *reata* or lasso, which always lay coiled at his saddle bow. In the perfect knowlege of these two things, consisted the education of the ranchero. If these were well mastered, he was well enough to do in the world.

On every large rancho, or cattle estate in this country, a time is set apart at certain seasons of the year, for the purpose of collecting the cattle in order to overlook and count them, and to brand the young ones with the mark of the estate, as well as to accustom them to take the fold, and prevent them from running altogether wild. This is called a *rodeo*, and is a holiday-time to all the inhabitants round. Numbers often come from great distances to assist at the *rodeo*. They come on their best horses prepared for many a long chase. On this occasion the cattle, or a portion of them, are driven into a large ring-fold, at a wide opening on one side. This is afterwards all closed up, except a small door, left for the cattle to be forced out at. Those that are to be branded, or otherwise dealt with, are made to escape at this door singly; and when a bull finds himself forced out into the open field, he dashes off with the utmost speed, followed by some horsemen swinging their *reatas* in the air. While in full chase, and when they get within point blank, they throw their *reatas*, some round the neck or horns; some entrap a hind-leg, others a fore one; when their well-trained horses, stopping suddenly, the bull falls as if shot, tumbling headlong to the ground. He is then easily secured by tying his legs, and yields without further resistance. This sport is highly exciting, and one to which all Spanish Americans are passionately attached. To catch the animal by his horns or neck, requires much skill; yet to seize him with certainty by the leg, when at the top of his speed, requires greater practice and dexterity. The *reata* is made of braided thong cut out of green hide. Its end is wound round the knob of the saddle, and before it is thrown, it is swung repeatedly round the head in a circle, to give it the greatest force and precision of aim. The horses are so taught as to lean back when checked, so as to resist the shock of the animal and keep the *reata* tightly drawn after the animal is thrown. This and the whole proceeding, are admirably shown in the engraving. So fine a picture of a California horse and his rider in full trappings, and just in the act of lassoing a bullock, is rarely met with. All must admire its accuracy and beauty, and praise the skill of the artist in its execution.

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An Article of Gospel.—Dr. Jewett, in the course of his travels with his own horse, one day entered a country tavern, and sat down by the bar-room fire to warm his fingers. His keenly roving eye soon discovered, prominent over rows of bottles with highly colored contents, in large letters the inscription, "*No credit given here.*" Turning to the landlord, (to whom he was personally unknown,) he said, "Ah! I see that you bring your people square up to the mark here!" "Yes," replied the landlord, "it's no use to trust run-customers now-a-days. We must get it as we go along, or never get it." Jewett warmed his fingers awhile, and then turning to the other, said: "I think I could add a line or two to your inscription that would make it very nice." "What would you add?" inquired the landlord. "Give me a pen and a piece of paper, and I will show you." "Walk into the bar; there's pen and ink—help yourself." The doctor walked into the bar, and taking up a pen, wrote as follows:

"No credit given here,
And yet I've cause to fear
That there's a Day-book kept in heaven,
Where charge is made, AND CREDIT GIVEN."

Laying down the pen, and leaving the lines, he walked to the fire, and again sat down, expecting an explosion. The landlord, whose curiosity was somewhat moved, went behind the counter and read what he had written. A pause of some minutes ensued, when the doctor, glancing round, saw to his great pleasure, and somewhat to his surprise, from the intimations of dampness about the eyes, that he had driven a nail in a "sure place." "A word fitly spoken," how good is it.

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A Benevolent County.—The Benevolent Association of Hampden county, Mass., embracing the Congregational Churches of the county, during the last twenty years have raised $33,000 for home missions, $34,000 for foreign missions, $15,000 for the Bible Society, $14,000 for the Tract Society, and for other objects, enough to amount to $129,000. Of the 32 churches connected with the Association, 16 have required aid, but half of these are now independently established, and contribute towards the support of others.

True Heroism.—A poor miner in Cornwall was down with his brother miner sinking a shaft. In pursuit of that obscure labor, they were blasting the solid rock. They had placed in the rock a large charge of powder, and fixed their fuse so that it could not be extricated. Their proper course was to cut the fuse with a knife; then one should ascend in their bucket, the other wait till the bucket came down again, then get into it, ignite the fuse, give the signal, and so be at the top of the shaft before the explosion. In the present case, however, they negligently cut the fuse with a stone and a blunt iron instrument. Fire was struck—the fuse was hissing—they both dashed to the bucket and gave the signal. The man above attempted in vain to move the windlass; one could escape, both could not, and delay was death to both. One miner looked for a moment at his comrade, and stepping from the bucket, said, "Escape; I shall be in heaven in a minute." The bucket sped up the shaft—the man was safe. Eager to watch the fate of his deliverer, he bent to hear. Just then the explosion rumbled below—a splinter came up the shaft and struck him on the brow, leaving a mark he will bear all his days, to remind him of his rescue. They soon began to burrow among the fallen rocks to extricate the corpse. At last they heard a voice—their friend was yet alive! They reached him; the pieces of rock had roofed him over; he was without injury or scratch. All he could tell was, that the moment his friend was gone, he sat down, lifted a piece of rock and held it before his face. When asked what induced him to pursue the course he did, he replied, "I knew *my* soul was safe, but was not so sure about his."

Telegraph to Montreal.—The Montreal Gazette says that a crossing of the river by the Telegraph line has at length been effected, and the telegraph is now in full operation from that city to Boston, by way of Burlington and Rutland, and to New York.

### A Father's Advice.

The time draws nigh, my son, that I must go the way from which none return. I cannot take thee with me, but leave thee in a world where good counsel is not superabundant. No one is born wise. Time and experience teach us to separate the grain from the chaff. I have seen more of the world than thou. It is not all gold, dear son, that glitters. I have seen many a star from heaven fall, and many a staff on which men have leaned, break. Therefore, I give thee this advice, the result of my experience. Attach not thy heart to any transitory thing. The truth comes not to us, my son: we must seek for it. That which we see scrutinize carefully; and with regard to things unseen and eternal, rely on the word of God. Search no one so closely as thyself. Within us dwells the judge who never deceives, and whose voice is more to us than the applause of the world, and more than all the wisdom of the Egyptians and Greeks. Resolve, my son, to do nothing to which this advice is opposed. When you think and project, strike on your forehead and ask for his counsel. He speaks at first low, and lisps as an innocent child; but if you honor his innocence, he gradually loosens his tongue and speaks more distinctly.

Despise not any religion; it is easy to despise; but it is much better to understand. Uphold truth when thou canst, and be willing for her sake to be hated; but know that thy individual cause is the cause of truth, and beware that they are not confounded. Do good for thy own satisfaction and care not what follows. Cause no gray hairs to any one; nevertheless, for the right, even gray hairs are to be disregarded.

Help and give willingly when thou hast, and think no more of thyself for it; and if thou hast nothing, let thy hands be ready with a drink of cold water, and esteem thyself for that to no less. Say not always what thou thinkest. Not the apparently devout, but the truly devout man, respect, and go in his ways. A man who has the fear of God in his heart, is like the sun, that shines and warms though it does not speak. Do that which is worthy of recompense, and ask none. Reflect daily upon death, and seek the life which is beyond with a cheerful courage; and, further, go not out of the world without having testified by some good deed thy love and respect for the Author of Christianity.—*Goethe.*

### The Love of Youth.

The attachment of young people is always looked upon with interest and sympathy. The coldest heart is touched with a thrill of pleasure at the sight of a youthful married pair, just entering the portal that opens upon the busy scene of life, its untried joys and cares. The animation of hope irradiates the countenances, the tenderness of love beams from their eyes in softened light; joyous anticipations surround them, as it were with a luminous atmosphere. They see everything through the medium of their own radiant spirits, and all glows with joy and beauty and wonderful enchantment. Hand in hand they will wander through those vales of paradise. Their feet will tread together on those flowery paths; songs and music and sweet odors shall fill the air as they go onward. Wrapped in this bright vision, they linger on the threshold of the scene. We look at them and say, smiling, Let the happy dream give them joy a little longer. Life's realities will dispel it all too soon. Let them gather the roses before they fade.

Happy heart of youth! bright dreams! gay hopes! Who so miserable as to look up from you the sympathies of his nature? Who forgets the dream of his own youth time?

But is there not something beautiful in love of the aged?

Fifty years they may look back to the time when they stood at the portal, and lifes enchanted scenes were spread out before them. How many pleasant memories are theirs! What joys, what sorrows have they experienced together! How often together have they cherished into new brightness the trembling flame of hope, just about to expire! How have they comforted each other under bereavement! How have they clung to each other in the storm, and cheered each other through the thick darkness! How by a thousand daily acts of tenderness and sympathy have they ministered to each other's happiness? What self-renunciations have they known? What mutual sacrifices have they made? How have their spirits moulded themselves together into a beautiful oneness and harmony?

When they speak to each other, the voice assumes a deeper tenderness. When they look at each other, the eye has a more serene and placid light. Still do they seek to bear each other's burdens, to lighten each other's cares, to brighten each other's joys. They see not in each other the gray hair, the furrowed brow, the wrinkled cheek, the faded eye. A halo of light and beauty is thrown around these by the magic of a life-love, a love that brightens and deepens as it approaches the confines of that world where it shall become immortal.

Is there not something beautiful in the love of the aged?—*N. Y. Inquirer.*

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In Genoa, out of a population of 120,000, there are 14,000 monks, friars, nuns, and ecclesiastics of various kinds.

# THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1852.

## Agents for The Pacific.

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## The Proposed Convention.

We are certainly a fast people. And our haste has made waste of our good name. When our Constitution was formed and forwarded as the basis of our admission into the Union, its rare excellence took the world by surprise. It was deemed wonderful that a company of adventurers into a land hardly before known should have laid so good a foundation for future greatness. Except from the advocates of slavery, whose chagrin was equal to their disappointment, unwonted praise came back to us from every press. The wisdom, justice, liberality, and humanity of the last, and perhaps best made constitution on earth, inspired every spectator with confidence in our healthful growth. We felt satisfied. We congratulated ourselves in having started right in our political career. We did not expect soon to reconsider and perhaps retrace our first approached steps.

But lo! not two years elapsed from the organization of the State and the settlement of the boundary, before a convention of the Southern counties was called to discuss the question of a *division of the State*, and devise ways and means for its accomplishment. The Convention proved a failure. There was no unity of sentiment, or too much jealousy between different sections of the counties represented, and consequently no concert of action. The whole movement was evidently premature. They went home much like the boy who chased the rainbow, vexed and in the dark.

Their grievances have been allowed to be real. But the proposition of a division of the State, as their remedy, has always been looked upon with suspicion. And not without cause have men suspected some secret plot for the *introduction of slavery*.

For there have always been some men among us watching, and working, and waiting for this very thing: men who have felt burdened with their own work, and who under cover of the real burdens of others, would not scruple to urge them, innocently perhaps, to the accomplishment of their own evil purpose. We believe designing men were thus at work in the Southern Convention.

And they are still at work. They are becoming more and more bold. Recent developments have discovered a deep and treasonous plot to secure their end. A tool with which to drive the dividing wedge was at hand. A covering with which to conceal it was readily found. Under pretence of driving a bolt to bind North and South together, they will cleave the State asunder! The plan was accordingly laid. They thought it well concealed. The hard laboring North could easily be duped. But they laughed too soon. 'Twas heard, and the mask has fallen. The plea of unequal and burdensome taxation (perhaps a truth) cannot hide the *desperate resolve for slavery*. Their haste has made them stumble. The cat is out. The retiring Governor, used to opening prison doors, forgot and let this prisoner also go. The framers of our Constitution thought they had crushed slavery in the Bill of Rights; but in the balmy South the monster has revived again. His mutterings have been heard even among his old keepers at the North. We have long suspected a plot to let him loose upon the State. We saw the outline in the convention of the Southern counties. We now see the ugly shape. At the call of the Governor, he has come growling on. Well for us, that the Constitution intercepts its bars to save us. For a time, at least, we have no fears. A hard battle must be fought ere those bars are broken. In open conflict we are sure to triumph. Our only danger is in treachery.

We have had our warning. We have time to rally. Rally we must. We are a free State, and freemen will not now consent to slavery. Free labor has made us what we are—slave labor shall not now degrade us. The sun on our dial shall not now go backward. In the name of God and liberty, let every American swear that *slavery shall not darken the shores of the Pacific*. Foul as the plot is, worthy as are its abettors and authors of the brand of infamy, yet it lies concealed in the late Message of John McDougal. His recommendation of a convention to revise the Constitution betrays it. Such a convention is recommended to adjust the unequal taxation, said to be burdensome in the South. It is a recommendation for no such thing. No such convention is needed for that purpose. That very grievance the present Legislature can remove. It is for far other purposes that convention is recommended. As before declared in these columns, *it contemplates such a division of the State as shall introduce slavery into the Southern division*. Such a measure would disgrace us before the civilized world. It would wither us with the curse of God. It would bind on us a burden it might be impossible to throw off. It would poison us with a viper we might not crush.

Our freedom is our glory: let it not be surprised and captured by the foe in ambush. That ambush *is the proposed Convention for the revision of the State Constitution*. That convention is not needed. The people who adopted the Constitution by an overwhelming vote, do not demand it. Almost every press has condemned it. Its objects are looked upon with universal suspicion. It is believed there is deep laid mischief in it. At all events, such an intermeddling with so sacred an instrument is fraught with danger. Yet, a proposition for such a convention is gravely before the present Legislature. It proposes no change but such as can be otherwise secured. For the Constitution itself provides, that when a general revision is not required, a specific change can be effected by a direct appeal to the people, after such a change has been previously agreed to by the majority of the two preceding and consecutive Legislatures. Then, why endanger the whole instrument by a convention proposed and advocated by a few?

The truth is, that the real objects of the Convention are not concealed. Real grievances are presented only to cover up the *dark* scheme of designing men. There is treachery on foot—its foot prints are visible. And we call on all good citizens to be vigilant over the doings of our Legislature. Let the public voice be heard so loudly as at once to defeat the measure.

## Another Mysterious Exhibition.

We received information just too late for last weeks paper of an expedition preparing for the northern border of Mexico. Certain gentlemen are figuring in it who have heretofore been concerned in Indian wars and expeditions. We forbear to give any names, for the present.

The plan is to go with two vessels, or more, well provisioned, and furnished with arms, 150 men in each, land at some convenient point, and begin a revolutionary movement. It will be done peaceably, if possible; if not by intimidation. If neither of these will do, force will be employed. "Aid and comfort" are expected from not a few of the people now in the parts to which the expedition is bound; people who have been sounded, and found to be "agreeable." Sonora, or Lower California, or both are embraced in the scheme; as well as parts adjacent.

The *ostensible* object is to deliver the poor people from misrule, plant American institutions, and "extend the area of freedom." The *real* object is the getting possession of lands and mines, the getting of various spoils, the setting up of an independent government, the introduction of negro slavery, and finally, annexation—if that can be without the *Jefferson proviso*. Magnificent promises of land, money, office, honors, and emoluments are freely made to those who enlist early in the service.

Rumor says that this expedition is not unknown to editors, to men high in authority, to legislators—from some of whom it is receiving countenance, and to bankers, by whom it is furnished in part with means.

There is a vessel lying somewhere in the bay fitting out for this expedition. At certain times her deck is alive with men.—Something is done every day; but more by night. Cannon have been bought up from vessels laid up, and old hulks. Small arms and side-arms have been purchased in small lots here and there, and by different persons. So, of other supplies: ammunition, provisions, &c.

We hear from Sacramento that the old bark America, has been recently sold to a body of men, for some purpose, unknown to the agent who sold her. She has been anchored out in the stream, opposite the mouth of the American river. There she is still. She has been painted over entirely black, her name entirely obliterated. Her decks are repaired, and her sails bent. Fifty men have been seen about her at once. Flour and other articles have been taken aboard of her, in the night. Inquiries concerning her meet vague replies; but it is generally given out that she is going to Panama with passengers!

Our informant says that the two vessels—the one here and the one at Sacramento—belong to the same coterie of managers; that they are to have 150 men strong, on each; that the number is nearly full; and that they were to have started last week. We have since learned, from a reliable source, that on Monday last, the second instalment of purchase-money for the America, being then overdue, had not been paid.

We know not when or where this expedition was first contrived, and set on foot. Actual operations went on several days under our very noses before we smelt it. It has now become odorous, if not offensive. We hope those who have any curiosity about the matter will seek to gratify it. We trust also that those gentlemen whose proper business it is, whether connected with the Custom House or the U. S. Marshall's office, will be on the look-out, any time after next Sunday, for a couple of vessels trying to slip out of the harbor without any papers, or *clearing* for Panama, and *elsewhere*, with an *assorted* cargo, and a strange set of passengers, whos "piles" are scanty, whose fortunes are *in futuro*, and whose better *spirits* are not in the hold.

How noble a thing is ambition! How glorious is chivalry! How magnificent is power! These heroic bands are about to make a descent on the provinces of poor, enfeebled, distracted, defenceless, Mexico. What renown will attend them in success thus achieved! How honorable will be defeat in an enterprise so glorious! What magnanimous Saxon does not pant for the rewards of victory—the scars of defeat!

We would not check aspirations so lofty. We admire the lovers of high enterprise. We propose a bolder scheme. We would have these gallant spirits and brave, seek foeman worthy of their steel. We propose to revolutionize Siberia—to set free her groaning captives—and take possession of her mines. Let us start an expedition to Kamschátka, or the sea of Okhotsk. Let us trench on the broad dominions of the Czar. He has far more land than he can well see to. Let *us* treat the Russian Autocrat, in his bear-skins, to a vigorous "fire in the rear," while Kossuth and his compatriots engage him in front. Thus we shall bring him down upon his haunches, secure "non-intervention," help to settle the peace of Europe, belt the globe with republics, and gain the world's applause!

## The Plot Developing.

The secret is out. The thin disguises which the enemies of our State Constitution have been trying to draw over their disorganizing schemes are now perfectly transparent.

The talk is no longer about burdensome taxation, inequality of representation, and the like, and it comes to this. SHALL A CONVENTION BE HELD TO STRIKE OUT FREEDOM FROM OUR CONSTITUTION, AND INSERT SLAVERY IN ITS PLACE?

That is the question, citizens of California! *And, from present appearances, it will be given you to answer it at the polls!*

With this we would be content, *if the question were about to be presented fairly, and in its true light.* We only wish to expose false issues, and let it come home just as it ought, upon its own merits, to the people. The true issue we are satisfied to meet there, if meet it we must.

Let it then be known to the freemen of our noble free State, in the Mountains, on the Plains, in the Vallies, and in the Cities, that the effort to get a convention to remodel the Constitution, is nothing more nor less than an effort to strike out Freedom from our Constitution, and insert Slavery. *That* we have believed to be true for a long time. The readers of the *Pacific* will remember that we have maintained it for many months, ever since the question of dividing the State was mooted. Not a word was said on the part of the propagandists, either of admission or denial.

But now, since the plot has become transparent, and all the dark workings beneath the surface are seen, the suicidal measure is to be forced upon us, upon its own merits. They tell us *slavery is a good thing!* They tell us that the present population of California did not vote for our Constitution. *And they intimate that a majority of our citizens desire slavery!*

And some in our Legislature are disposed to entertain with some respect and favor the impudent petition sent to us from certain slave states, to allow them to bring their slaves to our free soil and hold them here as property!

Such a petition is an insult to the good sense of the citizens of California. We dare not trust ourselves to speak of it. It ought at least to be returned with such laconic replies as Virginia and South Carolina are wont to send back with the unopened abolition documents which they sometimes receive from Massachusetts or Vermont. One thing we wish—it is this. If such a petition must be entertained, we would that the whole question of slavery in California were made to depend on it. Then send it to the people, and let them say through the ballot box, whether it should be granted, or *spurned as an insult*. Put the question in that true and naked form, and a right answer would be inevitable.

We are pleased to see all the most respectable journals in the State utter one united condemnation against this revolutionary movement. We know that they speak the voice of the people of the State. But let us not be too confident in the possession of freedom. The enemies of the Constitution are many, vigilant, and active. And what is worse, they are mainly out of sight. They are most untiring in their perseverance. Against such efforts too much reliance must not be placed upon numbers.

It is a false security. It has sealed the doom of many a good cause. Freedom is strong, but to maintain it, *freemen must be active*. There ought to be uttered a voice against this whole incendiary movement, so loud and so decided that the Legislature would not presume to submit any proposition for calling a convention to the people. An extinguisher can be put upon it most effectually here. But if the strength of the State—our mountain strength, is not aroused soon enough to do this, and the plan is submitted, as it must be, to the people before it can be made effectual, *then the ballot box is the place where it must receive its quietus.*

We have indulged the hope that we should never be called to occupy the columns of the *Pacific* with a subject like this. But if it is forced upon us, we love freedom and free institutions too well to be silent. And on this account we are the more grateful that we now number our readers by thousands, scattered over every part of the State, to whom we can speak on this question ere it comes to issue—for in it are involved the dearest interests of *religion*, as well as every other interest that is vital to the prosperity of a state.

WE are under continual obligations to Gregory's Express. His agents are always prompt and obliging.

## Correspondence.

AUBURN, Feb. 10, 1852.

Yesterday in this place, which is usually most orderly, occurred another gambler's quarrel. Golder, a man who gambles all the time, and Frazier who gambles some of the time, disputed about a dollar. Tait, another man of the craft, came into the dispute against Golder. The latter left the room and returned with a pistol, calling upon Tait to retract an epithet which must have appeared to him more opprobrious than the term gambler. Tait dealt him a blow from his fist, and immediately a thrust with his knife. Golder fired without effect, and, receiving another stab, fired again. An innocent and estimable man, who was without the house, received the ball in the breast. Both of the wounded men are likely to recover.

There must be something hardening in those habits which train men so quickly to the reckless handling of weapons, and to such inhuman disregard of life. The fruits show the system. Gambling can be judged of most truly by the kind of characters which it trains. It makes bad men—it makes passionate men—it makes murderers—even out of the generous and honorable.

Of the witnesses called to the stand yesterday, thus brought out from their seats at the tables, we saw some who were only lookers on, and seemingly ashamed of the contact which had made them witnesses in such a case. And some gamblers testified, on oath, that they had no occupation. Gambling is not a useful, but *it is a shameful occupation.* One young man, of heavy frame and honest face, answered that "he was a gambler, he supposed, for he had no other occupation just now." We pitied the confusion which he manifested. And to that witness stand, there was called up one, to whose early fame and promise, some who wish him well, fear a blight.

For the sake of the deluded victims—for the sake of the lives of innocent men—for the sake of the peace of the land—we earnestly hope that the State will no longer countenance these schools of crime.

FEBRUARY, 13, 1852.

A beautiful road down a succession of valleys, leads from Nevada through this place to Sacramento. It is said to possess many advantages over the old road into the mountains. It is certainly thus far, and for miles farther, a pleasant path for a drive or a ride. Ophir is four miles below Auburn, and already rivaling it in business and prospects. Two miles lower down, the stages come daily rolling through the little village of Newcastle. It stands at the head of a ravine rich in gold, though as yet poor in respect to water. There, in a little house among the rocks on the hill, we enjoyed a hospitality and a society, and a neatness and a goodness, and a comfort, which but poorly prepared us for the next night's experience. Riding over somewhere across mountains and through ravines, we came to what must be the newest diggings, and the very last spot in all California. The hotel had one room below—a bar-room, sitting room, dining-room, drinking-room, reception room, card-room—all about 18 feet square, and a kitchen behind. I asked to retire up stairs to private quarters, with pen and paper. I sat on an old cigar box, took a band-box for my table, and commenced a letter thus: "Dear Parents." But a volume of smoke came puffing up, and smoke we never could endure. So I went down and out of doors, passing the remainder of the evening under the open sky, which never smokes.

Then for bed time. I followed the landlord up stairs again, leaving the crowd drinking whisky punches, smoking hot, under the ministrations of Mistress Quickly. Above, on the floor, pulled about were a few woolen blankets. I had one to put under me, and two for a covering. The mingled dirt and tobacco juice, made a kind of plaster or muck on the floor. It was a hard job, but down I lay.

Soon the whisky-warmed boys came up, some fifteen or eighteen of them—and after them the landlord and his wife into the curtained corner of the chamber, where was already a child or two. Some pipes are put out, and one at least newly lit. Then the boys commenced their story-telling. The floor was wax clean to the filth of their mouths and hearts. We do not blame the landlords, who are very clever men, and one of whom was taken by surprise with this new influx of miners finding gold and requiring accommodation. We do not blame them for putting such creatures upon the floor; and the beings have no doubt a right in the second story, since they have hands to climb a ladder with. But, "O, my soul, come not thou into their secrets, unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united!"

B.

NEW BOOKS.—New and valuable books are arriving in each clipper ship from the eastern cities. This is an omen of good. It shows that the public taste is rapidly changing. Formerly it was satisfied with the lightest works of fiction, now it requires good substantial reading. Good books are a great acquisition to a community, and they who introduce and offer them for sale are entitled to its thanks. See the long list advertised in another column, by Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock, who are continually receiving supplies to their present stock. They are worthy and enterprising young men. They are the friends of society, and contribute to the support of its religious institutions. Besides they have long been, and are now permanently, identified with the interests of our city and State. So we heartily commend them to public patronage.

FOR THE PACIFIC.]

## A Trip to Centerville.

ORGANIZATION OF A CHURCH.

FROM Marysville to Centerville and Nevada is an easy day's travel by Adriance and Buckinghams's new line of daily stages. We quickly whirled by field and farm-house, up the winding Yuba, to Park's Bar. Here the enterprising and wealthy have been amusing themselves by building an immense bridge. It is one eighth of a mile in length, and in different places, thirty or forty feet above the rock. This bridge completes the best route from San Francisco to Nevada City. The traveler may now pass between these two points, by the way of Marysville and the lower Yuba mines, fully as soon and as cheaply as by the old road from Sacramento. This is destined to be the great thoroughfare to Nevada.

Centerville, or, Grass Valley, is the name of a quartz region, and a village perched, like an eagle's nest, high up on the second bench of the Sierra range. Here the din of twenty quartz mills are heard six days in the week, but on not the Sabbath.

Query: Could not the merchants close their stores *as readily*, if they had *equally as liberal* views of economy and duty?

On Sabbath, Feb. 8th, was organized the first Presbyterian Church of Centerville, consisting of eleven members, to be placed under the care of the Presbytery of San Francisco. Rev. C. M. Blake has been laboring here for a short time, with acceptance and success. As we met in the neat school-house recently erected for the double purpose of a house of worship and school, all remarked the home-like appearance of the congregation, which exhibited a goodly proportion of ladies.

I doubt not but that society will soon be as good here as in any part of the State. And we trust that many will be added to that little mountain vine of the Redeemer's planting.

W. W. E.

MARYSVILLE, Feb. 17, 1852.

## The Mines.

From the mines we continue to receive highly favorable news. The cry of the speedy exhaustion of the auriferous deposits is heard no longer. Opinion seems to be fixed that for an indefinite period our gold regions will continue to furnish their rich returns. And the new and improved methods of extracting the gold, will more than compensate for the diminution in quantity, occasioned by the labor of so many miners. A novel method was hit upon the other day for separating the gold from stiff clayey earths and soils, not easily reduced by the usual process of washing. It occurred to a fortunate miner who was reflecting upon the means of getting over these difficulties, to try the effect of boiling his earth previous to washing. This proved to be entirely successful, and the earth after undergoing this process, readily allowed a separation of the gold by washing, so that the process or the equivalent, of steaming the earth, is coming into use in a certain class of soils.

There is some complaint of the want of water in the dry diggings. It seems that the rivers are too high to allow of successful operations on the bars and in damning, and the flats and gulches have too small a supply. The weather is too fine for miners. They protest against it. At Angel's camp there is a good supply of water, and the earth, in the places, yields from 12 to 50 cts. to the bucket. At Holden's garden, near Sonora, five large lumps of gold were recently picked up on the surface of the ground—one of them of quartz and gold worth between one and two thousand dollars. This vicinity is rich in gold-bearing quartz veins. The mines on the Klamath and in Shasta are yielding richly, the miners getting often as high as $50 for a day's work.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.—We are pleased to see that the Press in this State is almost unanimous in its condemnation of the proposed Convention to alter the State Constitution. The *Alta California* and *Picayune*, of this city, the *Sacramento Union*, *Stockton Journal*, *Sonora Herald*, and *Nevada Journal*, are among the number that have spoken out decidedly in opposition to any such measure. Of the religious press, the sentiments of this paper, and the *California Christian Advocate* on this subject, have been frankly expressed, and are well known. The *Christian Observer*, the third religious paper published here, has not yet made any statement of its views on this question. We are in hopes, however, that they will be soon made public. On every great question affecting the interests of religion and humanity, no man at the head of a free press should ever remain silent.

The steam propeller Sea Gull, which left this city on the 23d ult., for Oregon, was wrecked at Humboldt Bay on the 26th ult. On crossing Humboldt Bar, heavy seas struck her, and carried away her steam pipe. She was rendered unmanageable and headed for the shore, where she was beached. At low water in the evening, all the passengers, including a lady and three children, escaped to the shore without difficulty.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The steamer Constitution, Capt. Howard, which left here the 1st of Jan., for Honolulu, to ply between the various Islands, returned on Wednesday, 11 days from Honolulu. There is great stagnation of business there—a scarcity of money—and a poor market for Polynesian products. These are the causes assigned for the return of the steamer, the inducements not being sufficient to retain so large a vessel.

## Doings in the Legislature.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.

*In Senate*—Bill passed concerning bounds of San Joaquin and Contra Costa counties.

Messages from the Governor, detailing vacancies in the Boards of Trustees of Hospitals. Bill to pay Judge E. Heydenfelt, passed. Bill for Boards of Supervisors, referred. Resolution asking Congress for right of way for water, railroad, and other companies through mineral lands.

The war debts discussed. Special committee appointed to examine into them. Estill, Foster, and Van Buren.

Debate on State Printer, finally postponed till the 13th.

*In the House*—Resolutions and notices of bills. Bills introduced to establish the county of *Siscal*, and the seat of justice thereof. Bill to authorize redemption of Mariposa war warrants with an issue of bonds, at 12 per cent. interest, taken up. Debated at length. Motion to insert 7 instead of 12 per cent., lost: 10 to 37. Bill finally passed as reported.

Resolution, giving Judge Caswell, of Nevada, leave of absence 6 months, referred. Mr. Wood offered resolution, asking Congress to extend the Oregon land laws to California. Debated. This was said to be for Buncombe. Land men, par eminence, taken aback. The matter laid over till next day at noon. Bill from Senate on pay of officers, &c., referred to special committee. Fowler, Boggs, and Wall. House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

*In the Senate.*—Prayer by the chaplain. Notices of Bills. Petition from Rough and Ready, for alteration in the General Act concerning Corporations. Resolution passed authorizing an examination of the claims of citizens of Monterey, and others, in the matter of the Indian Wars.

*In the House.*—Petitions from Mariposa County, for rights of way, &c.

Mr. Peachy presented the memorial of 1218 citizens of the States of South Carolina and Florida, asking, as an essential benefit to California, the privilege of becoming citizens, identifying themselves permanently with our interests, and of emigrating to our rural districts with a valuable and governable population, in the relation of property, by whose peculiar labor alone our valuable soils may be rendered productive, and our wildernees may be made to blossom like the rose. They ask permission to colonize a rural district, with a population of not less than 2,000 slaves.

The petition was read.

A long discussion arose on the motion to print, and the matter of reference. Its own inertia finally dragged it down upon the table, for the time. The petition asks for what the Legislature has no power to grant. Bill of Mr. Boggs concerning School Lands, read a second time and ordered printed.

Bill introduced to explain and settle bounds along the Coast Range. House went into Committee of the Whole, on there solutions concerning donating public lands. After long debate referred to Committee.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

*In the Senate.*—Bill concerning Sales by Public Administrators. Report and resolutions concerning Indian policy—read, debated, and five hundred copies ordered printed. Mr. Warner from the Committee dissented from the report, and gave notice of another. Notices of Bills given. Bill of Cronin & Markley, presented for rent for a State Armory; referred. Petition from San Francisco for an Inspector and Guager of liquors.

*In the House.*—Select Committee of thirteen on the subject of unequal taxation, &c., reported; recommend a Constitutional Convention, as the only remedy. A minority report was presented, going for the new constitution, but not abusing the framers of the Constitution.

Messrs. Ellis, of Nevada, Hopkins and Hinchman, from the minority of the same committee, presented a third report, contending that the Constitution itself provides a remedy for any defects which may exist in it. Those gentlemen took the ground that a Constitutional Convention could not be called by the Legislature without first consulting the people. Their report displayed remarkable beauty in its diction and simplicity in its construction. It appears to be a conclusive argument in favor of the position assumed by them at the start, that the people only could change their organic law. Any other course they think would endanger the stability of our Government. They however, do not concur in the opinion of the majority of the committee that a Constitutional Convention is necessary or expedient, but recommend the propriety of instructing the committee on ways and means to report bills providing such changes in our revenue laws as experience may have shown to be necessary.

One hundred copies of each of the reports were ordered to be printed, and the whole subject was made a special order of the day for Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and for every day thereafter until it is disposed of.

Some discussion was had on the public printing, and concerning the rules of the House. The Bill concerning 120,000 dollars, for pay of officers discussed and referred to Judiciary Committee.

House in Committee of the Whole on Flour Inspectors. Little progress. House voted hereafter to meet at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

*In the Senate.*—Gen. Anderson presented a report and resolutions of great length and ability, concerning the whole matter of lands and the public domain. After debate, five hundred copies ordered printed. Several unimportant items disposed of. Committee on the war debt reported that they believed the Governor mistaken in the amount by 650,000 dollars too much.

*In the House.*—Petition for repeal of charter of Marysville. Petition of citizens for removal of county seat of Calaveras to Mokelumne Hill. Remonstrance to repeal of charter of Marysville. A large number of Bills, Resolutions and Reports, presented and referred.

Mr. Parrish, from the committee on public lands to which was referred Mr. Wood's resolution in relation to donations of lands by Congress, together with the amendment of Messrs. Hammond and Parrish, presented a report iterating and reiterating the opinions universally expressed in regard to the propriety of donations of land by Congress to settlers in this State, and submitting a resolution very similar in character to that originally pro-

posed by Mr. Wood. The committee say, in their report, that "the area of the State of California, embraces 93,622,400 acres. Of this quantity, 52 000,000 acres are mineral land and other lands unfit for cultivation,; 2,622,000 acres are tule or swamp lands, and 19,000,000 acres are lands which cannot be irrigated, and are therefore unfit for cultivation, being valuable only for grazing purposes. There remains then, only 20,000,000 acres susceptible of irrigation and cultivation. But a portion of this 20,000,000 acres is covered by private claims—Spanish grants. The committee are therefore of opinion that the quantity of agricultural land in this State belonging to the United States, does not exceed 15,000,000 acres. If, then, 320 acres were donated to each settler, a homestead would only be secured to 46, 874 persons; while, if 160 acres was the amount donated, it would give a homestead to 93,748 persons. The committee, therefore, introduce a resolution directing our Senators, &c., in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a law donating 160 acres to each settler.

Laid on the table. House went into committee of the whole on Floor Inspectors. Long debate, reported progress, leave to sit again.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

*In the Senate.*—Prayer. President protem in the Chair.

Bill passed exempting Hospital money from any detainer by recent acts. State printing matter came up. Discussed at great length. Deferred till the 18th.

Bill for lumber, and report from the Public Building man referred. Mr. Warner presented his report on the Indian treaties and policy.

Mr. Warner's report was listened to throughout with great attention, and is a document of peculiar integest, emanating as it does, from one who is long and intimately acquainted with the character and condition of the native tribes of California.

Mr. W. recommends that it be left entirely to the discretion of Congress to determine whether those treaties shall be ratified or respected. He is not in favor of instructing our Representatives to oppose the ratification of the treaties. The subject was discussed several hours, by Messrs. Soule, Van Buren, Robinson, Roach, Warner, Estill and Ralston, and the 250 copies of the report were ultimately ordered printed in Spanish, and 500 in English.

*In the House.*—Remonstrance against changing the bounds of Marin County. Report concerning Superior Court of San Francisco.

Mr. Peachy, from the judiciary committee, to which was referred the bill authorizing married women to transact business as sole traders, &c., reported the same with amendments. One hundred copies of the bill were ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMeans introduced a bill to secure the payment of taxes. It provides that any person refusing to pay a poll tax, shall be disfranchised, and fined three times the amount of the tax. Referred to the judiciary committee.

House resumed the consideration of the matter in contest, between Messrs. Chauncey and Thorne. Long debate followed. Mr. Chauncey retained in his seat, 29 to 17. House in session till seven in the evening.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

*In the Senate.*—Report of Committee received and referred. Senate reconsidered, debated, amended, and passed the bill considering Hospital Funds. Bill concerning Mariposa War Warrants taken up and discussed, and recommitted. Report from Comptroller received and read.

*In the House.*—A very large number of bills, notices, reports, &c. was introduced, but no important action had. House in committee of the whole, on land donations. Committee soon rose and reported small progress.

MONDAY, Feb. 16.

*In the Senate.*—Resolutions concerning revenue measures adopted. Resolutions concerning merchant vessels, referred. California militia system discussed. Notices of bills concerning State debt, Congressional districts, &c.

*In the House.*—Petitions and memorials in large numbers; one from H. A. Canfield for redress for wrongs in the squatter "riot." Mr. Coates reported on Indian reservations.

The report states that the Indian Commissioners have set apart large tracts of the most valuable agricultural and mineral lands of the State, to the injury of a great number of citizens who had settled upon the same, and acquired rights which are thus sacrificed. These reservations are estimated to include a population of 20,000 persons, and are of a value not less than 100,000,000 of dollars. The effect upon the mining community thus deprived of their claims, is represented as most deplorable. The system sweeps away a vast portion of the taxable property of the State. The reservations are deemed very injurious to the interests of the race which they are designed to benefit. The report recommends the policy of removing the Indians beyond the limits of the State. The committee state that they are satisfactorily informed that claims have been bought by the parties connected with the Indian Commission, that contracts are given to preferred parties, and not to such as would most cheaply perform the work. The report concludes with recommending to Congress that the treaties be not confirmed, and that a strict investigation be made into the official conduct of the Commissioners, which the committee believe to have been reprehensible in the highest degree, and inflicting great injury and fraud upon the Government. The report was received and three hundred copies ordered to be printed.

School Lands made special order for Thursday. Mr. Hararty gave notice of bill for incorporating Agricultural Companies.

Mr. Wall gave notice of a bill recommending the electors of the State to vote for or against calling a State Convention to revise and change the entire constitution of the State.

The bill for the relief of Messrs. Baldwin and Green, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Graham, of Solano, in the Chair. The bill passed authorizing the payment of $300 cash, to D. P. Baldwin and T. J. Green, for expenses in laying off the public ground at Vallejo.

The special order of the day—the matter of contest between Messrs. Pierce, Fleming and McCandless was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Merritt in the Chair.

The evidence in the case was read, and the counsel for the contestants, Messrs. Van Buren, Sprague and Heydenfeldt made elaborate arguments; the whole matter was finally laid over until the next day, and the House adjourned.

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The number of Common Schools in Pennsylvania has increased from 762 to 8,200, and the teachers from 803 to 11,500.

A VOICE FROM THE MINES.—We always felt that the bone and muscle of this country, the great producing classes, who wield the brawny arms of industry, whether among the mines or in our valleys—the men who live by their own honest labor, and not by their wits—were sound on the great question of slave-labor, and its introduction into this State—we well know that when they are consulted in this matter, what *their* answer will be. It will roll back in a voice of thunder, that will make Messrs. Boggs, Crabb, & Co., tremble in their shoes, and forever put the quietus of death upon those darling projects of theirs, which they are striving so hard to push through the Legislature. Not the mountain men are with them, nor any of the *working*, industrious classes in the State.

Read the following from a correspondent in the mines—"The position of the *Pacific* upon the question of the day does not lessen its circulation, but greatly enhances its influence in the mines. Men want boldness and decision of speech here. They are freemen too, and I feel encouraged in the prospect of the vote which the mountains will give if called to speak. It might be well that a petition should be circulated throughout the State, calling on legislators to let the Constitution alone, and to order no convention for its revision. Send up such a petitions, and *names* would soon roll back."

## Summary of News.

### FROM OREGON.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's Steamer Columbia, arrived in port on Sunday last, from Oregon. She left Astoria the 12th inst, and brings down 61 passengers. She brings the melancholy news of the loss of the Steamer Gen. Warren, at the mouth of the Columbia River, and of 42 lives out of 52 that were on board. The Gen. Warren, Charles Thompson, master, sailed from Astoria on Thursday, 28th Jan. bound for San Francisco. After getting to sea, she carried away her fore-topmast, when the captain determined to put back for the harbor. On Saturday, he took on board a pilot, who was urged to take the vessel in immediately, as she was leaking badly. The bar, though rough, was crossed in safety, at 5 P. M., when darkness and fog closed in upon them. Three men were stationed on the lookout, when the breakers, close to Sand Island were discovered. The anchor was let go and she struck in 16 feet water. It was then hove up, and she sheared off into ten fathoms. But the water came in so rapidly, that she was headed for the shore, and beached at 7 P. M. The passengers were driven to the forecastle and fore rigging, when the sea became so violent, that at 3 A. M., the only boat left, with 10 tried hands, was despatched ashore for relief. They succeeded in passing the breakers through great danger, and reached Astoria, where a whale boat and crew were obtained to render assistance. But on returning to the scene of disaster, to their horror, they could discover no vestige of the wreck, or of the beings that were left on it. The Gen. Warren was owned in Panama. She came to this Coast in 1850, and has since been employed in the coasting trade. She was an unseaworthy vessel, like many others on this coast, in which no one should venture, who has any regard for his life. The following is a list of those lost, so far as ascertained:

R. J. Provin, Thomas Mickle, ——— Benson, ——Randolph, of Oregon City, Alanson Pomeroy, of Tualatin Plains; ——Stanley, ——Montgomery, ——Miller, Mr. Fuller, John F. Duncan of Mo., Mr. Luther of Clyde, N. Y., Mr. Shiles of Humboldt, A. Cook, D. A. Buck, Humboldt, Geo. Hatch, porter. —— Nelson, steward, ——Jenison, steward, ——O'Neil, engineer, Augustus Stanley, Marietta, Ohio, Capt. Charles Thompson, ——Johnson, Purser, John Dillon, Musquetine Co. Iowa, W. H. Hart, late of Vancouver, formerly of Iowa.

The Brig Almira has been cast away near Umpqua City, no lives lost.

The U. S. transport schooner, Gen. Lincoln, having on board thirty dragoons and supplies for the military post at Port Oxford, went ashore at the mouth of the Cowes and was lost. All on board saved.

The H. B. Co.'s Brig Una, was wrecked near Cape Flattery, on Dec. 26th, and burnt by the Indians. All hands saved.

Gold has been discovered on Queen Charlotte's Island. There has been much rain in Oregon.

### From the Atlantic Papers.

A GOOD WORK.—Through the labors of the American Home Missionary Society for twenty-six years, more than 800 churches have been built up, some of which are among the most efficient churches in the land in furnishing men and means for prosecuting the great enterprises of benevolence.

WHAT ONE MAN HAS DONE.—From the temperance press in Albany, while sustained by E. C. Delavan, Esq., 13,626,260 temperance documents were distributed in this and other countries, at a cost of $123,331 75. During the last 22 years, the number of documents sent out under his direction is believed to be about 20,000,000, nearly half of which were distributed gratuitously.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMON SCHOOLS.—In the seventeen years that the common school system has been in operation, the people of Pennsylvania have expended over $15,000,000, exclusive of the large sums annually paid to sustain the numerous private academies, seminaries, and schools in the State. The number of schools has increased from 762 to 9,200, and the teachers from 808 to 11,500. The pupils number half a million, and the annual cost of the system is $1,400,000.

NATIONAL.—The aggregate receipts into the U. S. Treasury, during the year ending June 30, 1851, were $52,312,959 87. The total expenditures were $48,005,878 68. The total imports for the year, including $4,867,901 in specie, were $215,725,995; the exports, for the same time, including $29,231,880 in specie, were $217,517,130.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—According to the census of 1850, the amount of capital invested in manufactures in the United States, June 1, was $530,000,000; the raw material consumed was $550,000,000; the amount paid for labor was $240,000,000; the value of the manufactured articles was $1,020,000,000; the number of persons employed, 1,050,000.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—It is estimated that the annual product of all the cotton mills in the United States is 250,000,000 yards, and the consumption of cotton 600,000 bales, 100,000 of which are consumed in the Southern and Western States. Its value, when manufactured, is supposed to be more than $67,000,000.

THE WAY KOSSUTH LEARNED ENGLISH.—After being imprisoned a year, Kossuth applied for the use of books. He was offered the choice of one, provided it was not of a political character. He asked for three, which, being granted, he selected the English Grammer, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, and Shakspeare; by attentively studying which, he mastered the language before his term of imprisonment expired.

RAPIDITY OF SPEAKING.—Daniel Webster is said to speak at the rate of from 80 to 110 words in a minute; Gerrit Smith from 70 to 90; Dr. Tyng, from 120 to 140; Henry Clay from 130 to 160; Mr. Choate and the late John C. Calhoun from 160 to 200.

### Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.—The *London Times*, and nearly every English journal, came out boldly in denunciation of Louis Napoleon's usurpation, and in favor of liberty and law.——All the details of Kossuth's arrival in America, his speeches, &c., are published at length in the London papers.——Capt. Penney, of the late Arctic expedition, now proposes to prosecute his researches through and beyond Wellington Channel, into the so much talked of "Polar Basin," where Sir John Franklin is supposed to have made his way.——Lord Cockburn is writing a biography of the late Lord Jeffery, of critical renown. The work is looked for with great interest. ——The *Tablet*, Catholic, comes out in defence of Louis Napoleon, and a large portion of the Roman Catholic Priests of Ireland are of the same way of thinking. Of course they hate and malign Kossuth.——The Mayor of Southampton has been presented with a service of plate, valued at $25,000.

FRANCE.—"Order" reigns since the late elections.——One of the aid-de-camps of the Russian Czar has arrived in Paris, it is said to congratulate the President.——Gen. Cavaignac has been liberated, and he intends going to Italy.——Not less than 2000 persons were killed in the fights on the Boulevards at the time of the usurpation.——Some idea of the freedom of elections, as it now exists in France, may be gathered from the following statements of a letter written in Paris, Dec. 20:

"All means at command of Government have been used unscrupulously to the one end of securing a large affirmative vote. But not a Republican journalist can write, nor a Republican orator can speak, nor a Republican Electoral Committee can assemble—much less issue a bulletin without exposure to immediate suspension or arrest. It is nonsense to speak of this election as a free expression of the nation's will. It is an election without a choice. For Napoleon II. offers no other alternatives than these: Accept me as your chief and constitution-maker—confirm to me the unlimited power which I have seized, by saying 'Yes' to my propositions, or I will hold it as I took it, in spite of you."

TURKEY.—The efforts of the French Minister to obtain from the Porte the control of the Holy Sepulchre, and some other holy places in Palestine, have failed. Russian power and diplomacy have triumphed. The vexed question promises serious consequences to Turkey, and even to the tranquility of Europe.

AUSTRIA.—A number of prisoners of both sexes have been brought into Vienna from Hungary, the men in irons. It is said the females were Kossuth's sisters, and some of the others Hungarian nobles.

Every avenue of entrance into the provinces of Austria is jealously guarded. An American clergyman from Connecticut was recently detained at the border of Lombardy over two hours, for having a religious tract in his pocket. His trunk was opened, and every pocket and garment thoroughly searched; even private letters were violated.

Marshal Haynau has offered for sale the estate he purchased in Hungary with a present from the emperor of Austria. He could not procure laborers to get in a crop.

### Local Items.

THE HUTCHINSON'S ARE COMING.—We learn by private advices from New York, that these distinguished vocalists contemplate visiting California in a short time. They will receive a warm welcome here. Their wild, free songs are well adapted to this country, and will make our hills and valleys musical.

DEPARTURES.—The steamer Isthmus, with way mails, left for Panama on Saturday morning, and the Pacific left for San Juan in the afternoon. The Mail steamer Panama left on Wednesday morning with the great U. S. mail for Panama. The clipper ship Comet sailed on Monday for China.

ARRIVALS.—The beautiful clipper "Flying Fish," of 1505 tons, entered our harbor on Saturday evening, in 98 days from Boston.

The "Sword Fish," of 1030 tons, arrived last week from New York, in 90 days and 18 hours.

The "Celestial," Capt. Palmer, came in on Tuesday, 105 days from New York. Her former voyage to this port was made in 96 days.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's, Geo. A. Magruder, commanding, arrived at the anchorage, Saucelito, on Tuesday, 34 days from Callao. The St. Mary's is a beautiful and fast sailing ship, and has lately returned from a cruize to the South Sea Islands.

ROBBERIES—The city is infested by thieves. They enter the houses by night. Scarcely a day passes without hearing of their depredations. Care should be had to fasten every door and window at night, and every precaution taken.

James Moore, for assisting Jimmy-from-Town to escape from the county jail, has been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment, and one hundred dollars fine.

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## DIED,

In this city, Feb. 13th, Mrs. PATIENCE W., wife of Capt. John Van Pelt, aged 36 years.

In this city, at 5 o'clock, Tuesday morning, 17th instant, NEWELL ALBERT PALMER, aged 18 months, youngest child of Mr. Wm. A. Palmer, late from Charlestown, Mass.

At White Rock, Shasta county, Cal., on the 4th inst. JEROME HART, aged 25 years, late of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y.

Mr. Hart came to California as a volunteer in the N. Y. regiment and was a long time stationed at San Diego. At the conclusion of peace, he became a miner, and afterwards resided for some time in San Jose. Recently he had taken to mining again, and was engaged in this pursuit at the time of his death.

Feb. 8th, at the house of S. Simons on the Middle Fork of the Calaveras, JAMES PRICE, aged about 22 years. He was a son of Simon Price, of Newton county, Mo.

On the Calaveras, Rich Gulch, of apoplexy, F. C. RAY SOLDS, of Texas, aged 60 years.


**RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL!**

EVERYBODY IS INVITED to call and examine the most splendid assortment of California GOLD JEWELRY ever exhibited in this city, designed and worked by the best artists from Paris, London, and New York. To be sold at prices that defy competition.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Clay street.
feb20 1m

**WILLARD LEONARD,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sansome, north Clay Street, up Stairs,
San Francisco, California.

N. B. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Provisions and Produce, and to filling orders from the country, on the most reasonable terms. feb29

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA, that the "EXCELSIOR" Soap, made by**
CALDWELL, PAYSON & CO.,

WILL SAVE TO THE FAMILY AND MINER nearly one half the labor of Washing, simply by soaking the clothes, after rubbing on the soap, either by the use of HARD, SOFT, or SALT WATER. It is not necessary to boil the water; it is quite as effectual in cold water as hot. It will remove grease, paint, tar, printers' ink, etc. After soaking the clothes a few hours, give them a thorough rinsing, changing the water and you will find the work is done, more easily and effectually than by the use of any other soap known. Any person disposed to give it a trial, can have samples gratuitously. Landing from the "Sword Fish," and in store, 500 boxes, 75 lbs. each; 500 boxes, 40 lbs. each; 500 boxes, 20 lbs. each.

PRICE, no higher than any other soap. For sale by the manufacturers' agents,
COIT & BEALS,
feb20 3mis Sansome street, near Clay.

**COCHITUATE BATHS,** Sansome, near California st. The subscriber has refitted the above establishment with every convenience for bathing.

The shower, plunge and douche baths, can be taken separate or combined. Connected with the baths is an excellent hair dressing and shaving saloon. He flatters himself that no other like establishment in the city offers greater inducements to public patronage, than the COCHITUATE BATHS, and will endeavor to deserve a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

feb 20tf E. H. FIELD.

**HEARNE & CO.,**
SHIP CHANDLERY, STEAMBOAT & SHIP STORES,
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
f20 Pacific Wharf, between Battery and Front sts. tf

**THE BEST WATCH THE CHEAPEST!**

The inferior Watches sold hitherto in San Francisco have discovered to purchasers the fact that a bad Watch is ever a source of annoyance and expense to the wearer. We are determined to remedy this by selling the finest quality of Watches only, and at no higher prices than are generally charged for those of inferior quality.

One of the firm is at present in London forwarding goods, and has made arrangements to have manufactured and transmitted a regular monthly supply.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Clay street.
feb10 1m

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**

BY LATE ARRIVALS WE HAVE RECEIVED A Fine stock of Blank and Mercantile Stationery of every description.

Full and half-bound Account Books and Records,
Memorandums and Quartoes,
Receipt, Bank, and Pass Books,
Legal, Commercial, and Conveyancing House Blanks,
Copying and Seal Presses, Ink, &c.
A Large stock of Letter and Cap Paper,
Diaries for 1852 of all sizes and qualities,
A good selection of

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS:

U. S. Exploring Expedition, Bound volumes of Interesting Books, and Littell's Living Age, Classical Dictionary, Blake's Biographical Dictionary, Goldsmith's Animated Nature, Don Quixote, Gil Blas, Shakspeare,
Encyclopedia Americana, Gunn's Domestic Medicine,
Buchan's Family Physician, Beach's do.
American Agriculturist in 9 volumes,
Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture,
Johnson's Dictionary of Gardening,
Complete Farmer and Gardener,
Book of the Farm, American Poultry Book,
Agricultural Chemistry, Elements of Architecture,
Lectures on Practical Agriculture,
American Book-keeper's Manual,
Youatt and Martin on Cattle,
Youatt's Works on the Horse, Dog, Pig,
Randall on Sheep husbandry,
Encyclopedia of 6000 Receipts,
Stephens' Travels, Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella,
Greenhow's History of Oregon and California,
Duck's Works,
Olney's Geography and Atlas,
Olney's and Morse's Quarto Geography,
Smith's and Murray's Grammar,
Davies' and Pike's Arithmetick,
Cole's and Ross' Book-keeping,
French, German and Spanish Books,

MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTS:

Flutes, Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Chiranettes, Fifes,
Triangles, Tuning Forks, Flageolets, Hgmonicas,
Tamborines, Hayden's Piano Instructors,
Howe's Instruction Books for different Instruments,
Otto Tarpe's and Carcassia's Guitar Instructors
Music Paper by the ream and in books,
Shipmaster's Assistant, Bowditch's Navigator, 26th Ed
Ward and Gordon's Lunar Tables,
Kedge Anchor, Nautical Routine,
Nautical Almanacs for 1852 and '53,
Charts of the Pacific complete.

The above comprises part of our stock, which we offer for sale, at low prices, wholesale and retail, at the Pioneer Bookstore.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
feb13 Montgomery street, cor. Merchant

PART OF A THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY FOR SALE Inquire of MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, Montgomery cor. Merchant street.

CATALOGUE:

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS—

Supplement to Comprehensive Commentary, Encyclopedia, of Religious Knowledge, Gesenius' Hebrew and English Lexicon, Biblia Hebraica, Spalding's System of Divinity, Edwards' Complete Works, 4 vols, Horne's Introduction, 2 vols, Hebrew Christomathy (Stuart), Hebrew Grammar (Stuart), Croden's Concordance, Barnes' Notes on Isaiah, 2 vols, Do. on the Gospels, 2 vols, Do. on Ephesians, etc, Do. on Corinthians, 2 vols, Do. on Acts, 2 vols, Robinson's Harmony of the Gospels (English), Principles of Interpretation (Fisquith), Way of Life (Hodges), Bunyan's Holy War, Common Prayer, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with notes, Mason on Self Knowledge, Venn's Complete Duty of Man, Clarke's Scripture Promises, Bible not of Man, Confession of Faith, Congregationalism and Methodism, German Bible, Dowling's History of Romanism.

CLASSICAL BOOKS.—

Cooper's Virgil, Horace Delphini, Smart's Cicero, Jacob's Latin Reader, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Tacitus, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Cicero de Officiis, Telemachus, Cleveland's Latin Grammar, Arnan.

MISCELLANEOUS.—

Webster's Dictionary, Memoirs of Rev. H. Martyn, Memoir of Susanna Anthony, Plutarch's Lives, Jarvis' Physiology, Comstock's Philosophy, Ohio Historical Collections, Watson's Apology for the Bible, Macguffie's Eclectic 4th Reader, Day's Art of Elocution, Patton's Lectures to Young Men, Hon.'s Book of Health and Medicine, Wayland's Moral Science, Shakespeare, Beck's Botany, Morrison's Counsel to Young Men, English Reader, Young's Night Thoughts, Proverbial Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, with questions, Musical Composition, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, D. Aubigne's Reformation 4 vols., Worcester's History, Modern Infidelity (Robert Hall), Map of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, Do. of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Perrin's Fables, Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon, Meadow's French and English Dictionary, Upham's Interior Life, Modern Infidelity, Knapp's Theology, Day on the Will, Wayland's Political Economy, Butler's Analogy, Whately's Rhetoric, Vital Christianity, Bible History of Prayer, Duck's Works, Cousin's Psychology, Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon, Mc Culloch's Geographical Dictionary, Mosheim's Church History, Neander's Church History, Finney's Theology, Dwight's Theology, Jahn's Archeology, Whately's Reformation, Classical Antiquities, Greece and the Greeks, Fleetwood's Life of Christ, Macauley's Miscellanies, Abbott's Young Christian, Milton' Works.

MATHEMATICS—

Davies—Bourdon, Legendre, Analytical Geometry, Surveying and Calculus, Olmsted's Astronomy, with supplement.

**BENJ'N B. COIT, M. D.**
OFFICE WASHINGTON STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE DUPONT STREET.
San Francisco, February 13, 1852. feb13

**ALTA FOUNDRY,**
MARKET PLACE, FACING BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
QUARTZ PULVERIZING MACHINERY,
SAW MILLS IRONS,
And Machine work in general promptly executed
Patterns made to order.
G. M. HUTTON.
feb13tf

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.—Just received a number of Agricultural Patent Office Reports, containing—1st. A review of Principal Crops; 2. Study of Soils; 3. Fruit Culture; 4th. Sheep Husbandry; 5th. Communications on the various manners of Farming in all parts of the Unnited States; 5th. Meteorological Tables; 7th Statistical information—at
NOISY CARRIER'S
feb13-1m Publishing Hall, Long Wharf.

**STEAMER JENNY LIND.**
F. N. BILLINGS, Master.

FOR STOCKTON.—The steamer Jenny Lind, Capt. Billings, will run regularly between Stockton and San Francisco, LEAVING STOCKTON every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and leave CENTRAL WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO, at the same hour on alternate days.

☞ For freight or passage apply on board. feb13

R. H. WALLER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW & NOTARY Public Office in Bolton, Barron & Co.'s building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, over Gregory's Express.

The subscriber tenders his services as conveyancer and general agent for the transaction of business, the loan of money, purchase and sale of stocks, care of estates, collection of rents, payment of taxes, assessments &c., &c., and pledges his faithful attention to such business as may be entrusted to him. (jan8tf) R. H. WALLER.

**H. W. BRADLEY'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,** corner of Clay and Kearney Streets, San Francisco. Family portraits taken in all kinds of weather, and pictures of every description accurately copied.

Invoices bought and Stock for sale.
Instructions given in the Art. nov28

WM. F. WADSWORTH, of New York. F. P. RAVESIES, of Mobile.

WADSWORTH & RAVESIES, MERCHANDISE AND Ship Brokers, Sansome street, in Chapin & Sawyer's brick building, (up stairs) San Francisco, devote their attention exclusively to a Brokerage and agency business. We do not buy or sell any merchandise on our own account. Persons residing at a distance wishing to have any purchases made, by sending the dust, or check upon city Bankers can have their orders faithfully and promptly executed. A long business experience enables us to offer our services with confidence. All agency transactions carefully complied with.

Chili Stores, Chili Barley, Beans, Coffee, Sugar, Pork, Hams, Lard, American stores, and a general assortment of merchandise for sale at market prices.

Vessels purchased or sold, freight and charters obtained
San Francisco, January 8, 1852. jan8tf

COLUSA.

**CARPENTER, HAMILTON & SPALDING,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries, provisions, crockery, tin and hardware cloth ing, boots, shoes, &c., Front street, corner of Fifth, Colusa
A. D. CARPENTER, T. P. HAMILTON, C. SPALDING. oct

**QUEEN CITY HOTEL,**
SACRAMENTO.

THIS BUILDING, LATHED AND PLASTERED, three stories high, finished with pleasant galleries, is situated on the corner of 7th & J streets, (good side walks from the levee,) and affords the best of accommodations for families and travellers, at greatly reduced charges. Board, per week, $10. Lodging according to room occupied. H. H. HOLTON, Proprietor.
Sacramento City, Jan. 8th, 1852. jan8tf

## SACRAMENTO CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WARREN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries and Provisions.—Miners' and Traders' Variety store, J street near Front.

The subscribers intend to offer at all times, to Traders and Miners and to their customers generally, one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of General Merchandise that can be found.

It will be our aim to be able to fill orders for goods of every description wanted in the mines, consisting of all the articles of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cuttery, Crockery and Mining Tools.

Traders and Miners and purchasers generally are respectfully invited to visit our Establishment and they will be convinced that we are able to supply them in the most satisfactory manner.

We here return them our kindest thanks for their liberal patronage the past two years, and assure them it shall be our earnest endeavor to continue their good will.
nov7 Sacramento City.

**J. G. ANDERSON'S**
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY,
**J Street, Sacramento City.**

A large supply of cooking, box, and parlor stoves, of the latest improved styles, constantly on hand. Also, sheet iron stoves, stove pipe, tin, copper, and sheet iron. Miners and traders supplied with picks, shovels, and pans, and every variety of cooking utensils, of the best quality.

Jobbing of every description, done to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. oct30

**MINER'S DRUG STORE,**
**J Street, between 5th and 6th, Sacramento City.**

DR. R. H. McDONALD TAKES PLEASURE IN INforming his old friends, patrons, and the public generally, that he has now completed a new, large and commodious drug store, and made many valuable additions to his former stock of medicines. All of the choicest and best qualities, consisting of opium, calomnel ipecac, jalap, rhubarb, quinine, Peperine, etc. He has also a valuable assortment of chemicals of the latest and finest quality. Essential oils, paints, alcohol, pure wines and brandy for the sick. A large supply of the best approved Patent Medicines. A good variety of stationery, surgical instruments, and medical books. All sold at the cheapest rates.

Don't forget the Miner's Drug Store. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing. oct30

**NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.**
**New Garden Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs.**

WE SHALL OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON TO the Horticulturalist, the finest collections of seeds, trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. that can be found in the country.

IN THE SEED DEPARTMENT, our aim will be to offer only such as we know to be genuine in their character—true to name and variety, and certain to vegetate.

IN THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT, we desire to introduce such varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, as will be likely to live and benefit the cultivator, either by their fruit, beauty, or fragrance.

An experience of more than twenty years, as an amateur gardener, and in the nursery and seed business, will enable us to give that practical knowledge to this branch of our business which in this country it now so earnestly demands.

We shall at all times be very happy to render every facility to cultivators, and to give them any benefit they may derive from our experience.

WARREN & CO., J st, near Front.
Sacramento City, October 28, 1851 oct30

JOHN BARTON. WILLIAM C. REED. CHARLES H. GRIMM, OF BUFFALO, N.Y.

**BARTON, REED AND GRIMM,**
WHOLESALE
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
**Front Street, Sacramento City, California.**
REFERENCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| L. K. Pimpton, Buffalo. | G. W. Tift, Esq., Buffalo. |
| Taylor & Bagley, " | Comstock, Hopkins & Co., N.Y. |

Sather & Church, Bankers, New York and San Francisco.
E. J. Townsend, No. 6 Wall street, New York.
Turnbull & Walton, San Francisco.
James Mills & Co., Sacramento City.
Rhodes & Sturgen, Sacramento City Bank, at Sac. City.

**Liberal Advances made on Consignments.**

P. S.—Shippers please ship to us at San Francisco, and Francisco, and we then give them the advantages of both markets. oct24

**D. O. MILLS AND CO.**
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
**Bills of Exchange, at Sight, or on Time,**

Upon New York, and all the other principal cities of the United States.

Gold Dust purchased at the highest rates.
Gold Dust shipped and insured.
Drafts on San Francisco.
Collections made on reasonable terms.
Deposits received and placed in a perfectly fire proof safe.
D. O. MILLS, Sacramento City.
oct24 JAMES MILLS, San Francisco.
E. J. TOWNSEND, 106 Wall st. N. Y

**RHODES, PURDY AND McMULTY,**
BANKERS,
**Corner Second and K St, Sacramento City, Cal.**

Make remittances in large or small sums to all parts of the United States. Receive deposits, negotiate loans, buy and sell bank notes, certificates of deposits, etc. Make collections, forward treasure, and transact promptly all business of the nature of banking entrusted to them.
oct4 3m

**L. P. AND S. S. CRANE,**
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Have constantly on hand a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Stationery.

Also, Pure Sperm, Polar, Fish, and Tanners' Oil.

Front street, between J and K streets, corner 4th, Sacramento city. oct24

**BARR AND GRIGGS,**
JOHN C. BARR. GEORGE GRIGGS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. &c.
FRONT STREET, BETWEEN I AND M STREETS,
**Sacramento City, California.** dec12

**CITY SHOE STORE.**
T. S. MITCHELL & A. K. P. HARMON,
**No. 83 J Street, Sacramento City.**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Leather, Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings Also, India Rubber and Oil Clothing. oct24

**F. W. THAYER,**
COUNSELLER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
J STREET, FOUR DOORS ABOVE FOURTH STREET,
oct24 **Sacramento City.** 3m

PRICES REDUCED
AT G. H. JOHNSON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
**And Furnishing Establishment.**

MR. JOHNSON, in returning his thanks to the generous and discriminating public for the very liberal support which has been tendered him, would most respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, at his new rooms, No. 83 J street, Brick Row, between 3d and 4th streets, Sacramento city, which have been fitted up in the most costly style on purpose for the business, and will rate second to none in the United States.

This establishment was the first permanently located one of the kind on the Pacific, and shall remain the same as it ever has been, the best.

A fine assortment of framed cases, caskets, etc constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Pictures taken, copied, cleansed or cased. Also, views of buildings, and persons taken after death if desired.

The trade furnished with apparatus, plated cases, chemicals, etc. Also, instruction given in the art.

The public are invited to call and examine specimens.
oct24 tf

**ARMSTRONG'S HOTEL,**
**On Second Street, Near D, Marysville.**

THIS HOTEL (formerly known as the "Southern and Western"), having been entirely renovated and refitted, is now open for the reception of travelers and boarders. Its pleasant location, near the business portion of the city, offers inducements unsurpassed by any house here. Particular care is bestowed upon the sleeping apartments, while the table is supplied with the best the market affords. dec5

**FANCY STORE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES THE ATTENTION OF his friends and the public generally to his stock of
**French and American Staple and Fancy Goods,**

Which he offers at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail, on J street, 3d store above 5th.
A. W. ALEXANDER.
Sacramento City, October, 1851. oct24

**HUTCHINSON, GREENE & CO.,**

Wholesale and retail dealers in Groceries, Provisions Miner's Tools, &c., &c.
No 316 J street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets,
nov. 7 Sacramento City.

**BEE HIVE.**
**J Street, Between 5th and 6th, Sacramento.**

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been much enlarged, with an addition of twenty-two Sleeping rooms, a Reading Room, and a Parlor, airy and pleasant. It has a spacious Dining Room, and the tables are furnished with the best the market affords. Terms very moderate. The proprietor most respectfully returns thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, and trusts by continued endeavors to merit the same in future.

Breakfast, from 6½ to 9.
Dinner, from 12 to 3.
Supper, from 6 to 9.

Pastry, Cakes, Oyster Stews, Ham and Eggs, and Hot Coffee, at all hours.

In connection with this establishment is an extensive BAKERY, and CANDY MANUFACTORY. Merchants can be supplied with fresh-made Candies, put up in assorted packages for the mines, at low prices. Wedding Pastry, ornamented cakes, snow-ball, and candy-pyramid cakes, iced jelly, and all kinds of Confectionary made to order, in a manner not to be surpassed in California. Great attention paid to this branch of the business, and all orders promptly filled.

Nov 18th, 1851. CHARLES GRIFFITH

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT UNder the new arrangements of this Company Steamships, inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States Mails, will continue to leave San Francisco for Panama, and vice versa, on the 1st and 15th days of each month, except when falling on Sunday, in which case they will leave San Francisco on the Saturday previous, and Panama on the Monday following. The steamers of the 1st of the month touching at Monterey, San Diego, Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco. Those on the 15th will touch at Monterey, San Diego and Acapulco.

Accompanying the mail boats will also be dispatched a sea steamer with every accommodation, carrying passengers at reduced rates, touching only at Acapulco.

The connection with Oregon will be maintained by the steamer Columbia, leaving with the semi-monthly mails from Panama, and returning in time to connect with the mails leaving San Francisco on the 1st and 15th.

Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. personal baggage, not exceeding 10 cubic feet, free.

The line in the Pacific is maintained by seventeen steamers, with an aggregate of 13,000 tons register, and in the Atlantic, by n

# Miscellaneous.

## Kossuth.

Type of two mighty continents! combining
The strength of Europe with the warmth and glow
Of Asian song and prophecy—the shining
Of Orient splendors over Northern snow!
Who shall receive him? Who, unblushing, speak
Welcome to him who, while he strove to break
The Austrian's chain from Mayzar's necks, struck off
At the same blow the fetters of the serf,
And reared the altar of his Father-land
On the broad base of justice, and thereby
Lifting to Heaven a pure and honest hand,
Mocked not the God of Battles with a lie?
Who shall be Freedom's mouth-piece? Who shall give
Her welcoming cheer to the Great Fugitive?

* * * * * * *

Oh! for the tongue of him who lies at rest
In Quincy's shade of patrimonial trees,
Last of the Puritan Tribunes and the best!
To lend a voice to Freedom's sympathies,
And bail the coming of the hooded guest
That Old World wrong has given the Young World of the West!

*[National Era.*

## Kossuth at Washington.

*Jacta est alea!* The Rubicon has been passed. Both Houses of Congress, after singular and protracted pains—after an agonizing paroxysm of foreboding terror—have resolved to permit a poor, penniless, powerless exile, banished from his country for his devotion to its liberty, and landing upon our shores, at the express invitation of our government—to take a seat within their bar. And yet to all outward appearance, the stability of the Solar System continues undisturbed!

Perhaps this innocuous result of so dreadful a deed, may be due, in some degree, to the extraordinary precautions with which its perpetration was attended. Our government, in all its branches, has abundantly vindicated its claim to a degree of prudence which its warmest friends have never dreamed of claiming for it. Congress set the example. At the outset, common sense and common sympathies seemed to prevail. Senator Foote offered a resolution, that the Senate would receive the guest they had invited. Gen. Cass supported it, and made a very good speech, (good for him at least,) expressing very decided sympathy with the struggles for freedom in Europe, and becoming resentment at the forcible intervention of despotic powers, for their suppression. Senator Douglass, too, thought it not well to be outdone, in that quarter at all events, and seized the occasion to utter similar sentiments.

But this did not last. As the Hungarian approached the capital, terror seized upon Congress. The denizens of Washington felt at his approach, as the revellers at Brussels felt on the eve of Waterloo. There was "hurrying to and fro" of women and of men. There was "mounted in hot haste," of presidential hobbies. And all the "beauty and chivalry" of the Republican Capital, shook with fear at the approach of a republican exile. Two or three respectable old gentlemen in the Senate, from Southern States, resisted this rash and desperate commitment of the country to republican principles. Gentlemen had not reflected sufficiently upon what they were doing. They had not counted the cost of bringing a *live hero*—a flesh-and-blood victim of tyranny, into the midst of that very excitable body. The South, at any rate, would not tolerate such a dangerous agitation. Then commenced the disorderly retreat. *Sauve qui peut* was the order of the day. The Senate must receive him, but they would not *commit* themselves in doing it. The reception would be stripped of all meaning. And above all, special guards should be provided, and all due precautions taken to keep Kossuth's mouth shut. The direful woes which would beset the country, if he should make a speech in that sanctuary of republican sovereignty, must be warded off. At all hazards, and at every extremity, at the expense of all courtesy, by distinct and deliberate insult, if necessary, Kossuth must be prevented from making a speech. And yet, after all this formidable barricading, it does not appear that Kossuth ever wished to make a speech in the Senate at all.

In the House a still more contemptible purpose was carried out in a still coarser manner—as was fitting and characteristic. For over a week the members of that body wrangled about the form of words they should use in receiving a guest whom they had invited. The dreadful apprehension that too much civility might be shown him, and especially that the country might be committed to republicanism, overbore all considerations of propriety in that body, which, to be sure, was never distinguished by any very nice sensibility to what is becoming in civilized life. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, exhibited rather more than his usual waspishness, and a variety of other members displayed uncommon ignorance and boorishness, in this high-minded and magnanimous attempt to muzzle by force the champion of Hungarian freedom and independence.

The Executive department, it was hoped, had escaped this universal and discreditable pusillanimity. The President seemed to have answered Kossuth with courtesy at all events, and to have adhered to the position taken in his Message, in spite of the contagious cowardice around him. But it seems that his civility is thought to need explanation and apology. The Washington correspondent of the Austrian organ in this city, complains by authority, that "the President was *taken by surprise* by Kossuth's speech;" that it was "perfectly *understood* that there should be no speech-making on either side." The "*simplicity of our institutions*," this writer thinks, was violated, by Kossuth's saying anything to the President! The affair ought to have been in dumb show. Pantomime was the entertainment to which Kossuth had been invited. And this venturing unmuzzled into the presence of Republican royalty, and daring even there to speak of freedom and of republican hopes, showed a shocking disregard of the "simplicity of our institutions," that "the President was taken by surprise!" In "well-informed circles," writes this correspondent in the circles ruled by Russian and Austrian diplomacy, in the circles which surround Bodisco's board and live in the smiles of the Austrian minister, "there is but little difference of opinion, that the introduction of *such* a matter was wholly *out of place!*" Very likely.

But this is not all. M. Kossuth cannot stir in Washington without being subjected to insult. And if any chance civility is shown him, subsequent explanations and apologies assure the public that it was done by accident. He called upon the Secretary of the Interior—and happening in conversation to allude to Hungary, was very courteously told by that functionary, that he had nothing to do with that subject. And venturing to make an inquiry about the feasibility of buying public lands for a Hungarian colony, this Interior Secretary insultingly assumed that he expected a *gift* of the lands from the government—and answered him accordingly!

It would be very difficult for any body of public men to display more ill-breeding—a more marked ignorance or contempt of propriety, that the government of this country has shown to Kossuth. It would be well for them to remember that this sympathy with despotism, and this jealous dislike of all who disturb its peace, is not shared by the people who put them in office. They will find it no easy matter to eradicate from the public heart, a deep sympathy with nations struggling for freedom, and a profound respect for their resolute and high-minded champions. It may seem to them a very simple matter to put their extinguisher upon Kossuth, and snuff him out by their paltry insults. The "circles" of Washington may think it very easy to annihilate him by not noticing him. But they are not the people of the United States; nor is their course a example regarded as *law* in any considerable section of our country.—*N. York Times.*

## Professor Stuart.

This excellent and honored man died on Sunday, the 4th January, at his residence in Andover, of influenza; having reached the seventy-second year of his age. In a note received from him a few weeks since he made no allusion to recent or extraordinary illness, and we therefore presume that the attack which has thus resulted in his death was brief and severe.

Prof. Stuart was born at Wilton, Conn., in March, 1780; was graduated at Yale College in 1799; was afterwards tutor for two years in that institution; he studied law, but abandoned that profession for that of the ministry, and in 1806 was ordained Pastor of the Centre Church in New Haven; and in 1810, after a pastorate of four years, was transferred to the chair of Sacred Literature at Andover, which he actively filled till 1848, when he resigned.

There are hundreds of our readers to whom the announcement of his death will come like tidings of personal bereavement, who will feel a sensible shock of the heart in the knowledge that their beloved teacher, their honored, faithful, and generous friend, with whose words and whose spirit their best culture is associated, has gone from the world to return never more; that they shall not see him again until the Resurrection.—It was characteristic of Prof. Stuart,—and it showed the innate nobleness and gentleness of the man, as well as the work of God's spirit upon his heart,—that those who least agreed with him in opinion, those who dissented even violently sometimes from his favorite views, yet never failed to respect and love him. The man was greater and better than his opinions. His opinions changed; but his worth was permanent.—There dwelt in him the native royalty of meekness, gentleness, dignity, self-reliance, the capacity for self-sacrifice, and an absolutely transparent frankness of character. He was not a system-maker, though he accepted systems of belief and opinion with readiness and enthusiasm; he reached into them, indeed, through the natural processes of his own discursive and eager mind. But he had an inward truth of heart, a thorough nobleness and generosity of nature, a guileless simplicity and sincerity of mind, which made him beloved, almost above all other teachers, by those who knew him. Few sights have been to us more affecting than the general and spontaneous bursts of acclamation, transcending all so called 'proprieties' and uttering itself in instant clapping and cheers, with which his tall and wasted form was greeted by the men whom he had instructed—men, many of them eminent now in station and influence—when he met them at the meeting of the Alumni at Andover a few years since. It was the inevitable homage of the heart, to one who though sometimes abrupt in language was always cordial and generous at heart; and who, though not always implicitly to be followed, was always sincere, self-devoted, believing.

The writings of Prof. Stuart have been many and valuable. They are standards in every clerical library, and so it is scarcely necessary to recount them. His Letters to Dr. Channing, on the doctrine of the Trinity, published in the thick of the Unitarian controversy, made an impression on the popular religious mind which almost no other strictly biblical argument has for many years approached. His treatises on interpretation, and his aids of grammars, etc., to his successful prosecution, his several learned, devout, and Christian commentaries, his sermons and articles of which a great number have been published—these remain as memorials of him to us, and as witnesses of him to our children. Their value is of course, various; yet almost all of them have done a good work in their day, and many of them will remain to constitute abiding and fruitful additions to the sum of modern Christian literature. We believe that the time draws near when the admirable qualities of his great Commentary on the Apocalypse—a work which has had but limited circulation, but upon which he had, perhaps, expended more labor than upon any other, and which in our judgment more fully rewards the study of the diligent than any half-dozen treatises besides on the Mystery of the Revelation—will be generally appreciated; and when he who hath been called by the voice that called John to 'come up hither,' to look upon the sea of glass, and hear the voices of harpers harping with their harps, will be accepted among ministers as having unrolled more clearly and broadly than any other that magnificent scenery of seals and trumpets, and opened vials, which shed its splendors on the solitudes of Patmos. The deficiencies of Prof. Stuart's mind are as apparent in his commentaries as any where else. His want of that faculty of rigorous and exact logic which some men possess, led him to hold principles sometimes in a rather indeterminate and shifting way, and to apply them with a variable and uncertain method; so that one could not always be sure that the same interpretation would recur a year afterwards that had been urgently maintained a year before. Timorous minds, who looked for rules rather than principles, and who more desired precise information on special points than general stimulus and enlargement of thought, were sometimes repulsed from the Professor by this. But the rare and great excellencies of his mind and heart were as well expressed in these favorite works. The essential fairness, which gave to every objection or difficulty its true and just weight, and which never crushed a doubt to preserve the consistency and proportion of systems; the love of the truth, which let no passage pass till its import was explored, any more than the botanist lets flowers pass uncomprehended within his system; the affluent and abounding memory, which stored the resources of various knowledge, and brought them forth in exhaustless abundance; these, and that truly earnest and filial temper, which ever acknowledged dependence on God and Christ for light—have made his commentaries very precious to his students; will make them precious, for long, to the churches.—The very simplicity and frankness of his self-estimation, justified as this almost always was by his really superior attainment and insight, and revealed with naive unconsciousness in his writings, will have a pleasant though sad attraction for those who knew him.

A great and good man has passed away, in this lamented, though long expected and lingering, death; a man whose genuine virtue Death but sanctifies, endearing it to us. The ardor of discussion pauses sharply before the grave. Those heats of feeling which controversy may have generated, melt into a still milder and more regretful tenderness, as we meditate on the excellence which Death renders lustrous. And it may well make Heaven more lovely to us, as we remember how many are yearly and monthly passing thither: to lose all errors beneath the blaze of God's truth; to drop every temptation with the body which is dissolved: to be purged of all frailty in the fullness of the manifestation of the Divine Love; to unfold every grace and to perfect all knowledge, in the serene and perfect Glory which spreads forever overhead. To that great Company may God bring us, in his good time!—*Independent.*

## Temptation Resisted.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Charles Murray left home with his books and his satchel for school. Before starting, he kissed his little sister, and patted Juno on the head; as he went singing away, he felt as happy as any little boy could wish to feel. Charles was a good-tempered lad, but he had the fault common to a great many boys, that of being tempted and enticed by others to do things which he knew to be contrary to the wishes of his parents. Such acts never made him feel any happier, for the fear that his disobedience would be found out, added to a consciousness of having done wrong, were far from being pleasant companions.

On the present occasion, as he walked briskly in the direction of the school, he repeated over his lesson in his mind, and was intent upon having them so perfect as to be able to repeat every word. He had gone nearly half the distance, and was still thinking over his lessons, when he stopped suddenly, as a voice called out, "Hallo, Charley!"

Turning in the direction from which the voice came, he saw Archy Benton, with his school basket in his hand; but he was going from, instead of in the direction of the school.

"Where are you going, Archy?" asked Charles, calling out to him.

"Into the woods, for chestnuts."

"Ain't you going to school, to-day?"

"No, indeed. There was a sharp frost last night, and Uncle John says the wind will rattle down the chestnuts like hail."

"Did your father say you might go?"

"No, indeed. I asked him, but he said I couldn't go until Saturday. But the hogs are in the woods, and will eat the chestnuts all up before Saturday; so I am going to-day. Come, go along, won't you? It is such a fine day, and the ground will be covered with chestnuts. We can get home at the usual time, and no one will suspect that we were not at school."

"I should like to go very well," said Charley; "but I know father will be greatly displeased, if he finds out; and I am afraid he would get to know it in some way."

"How could he get to know it? Isn't there his store all the time?"

"But he might think to ask me if I was at school; and I never will tell a lie."

"You could say, Yes, and not tell a lie either," returned Archy. "You were at school yesterday."

"No, I couldn't. A lie, father says, is in the intent to deceive. He would, of course, mean to ask whether I was at school to-day, and if I said yes, I would tell a lie."

"It isn't so clear to me that you would. At any rate, I don't see any harm in a little fib. It doesn't hurt anybody."

"Father says a falsehood hurts a boy a great deal more than he thinks for. And one day he showed me in the Bible where liars were classed with murderers, and other wicked spirits in hell. I can't tell a lie, Archy."

"There won't be any need of your doing so," urged Archy; "for I am sure he will never think to ask you about it. Why should he?"

"I don't know, but whenever I have been doing any thing wrong, he is sure to begin to question me, and lead me on till I betray the secret of my fault."

"Never mind. Come and go with me. It is such a fine day. We shan't have another like it. It will rain on Saturday, I'll bet any thing; so come along now, let us have a day in the woods, while we can."

Charles was very strongly tempted. When he thought of the confinement of school, and then of the freedom of a day in the woods, he felt much inclined to go with Archy.

"Come along," said Archy, as Charles stood balancing the matter in his mind. And he took hold of his arm, and drew him in a direction opposite from the school. "Come, you are just the boy I want. I was thinking about you the moment before I saw you."

The temptation to Charles was very strong. "I don't believe I will be found out," he said to himself. "And it is such a pleasant day to go into the woods!"

Still he held back and thought of his father's displeasure if he should discover that he had played the truant. The word "truant," that he repeated mentally, decided the matter in his mind, and he exclaimed in a loud and decided voice, as he dragged away from the hand of Archy, that had still retained its hold on its arm. "I've never played truant yet, and I don't think I ever will. Father says he never played truant when he was a boy; and I'd like to say the same thing when I get to be a man."

"Nonsense, Charley! Come, go with me," urged Archy.

But Charles Murray's mind was made up not to play the truant. So he started off to school, saying, as he did so, "No, I can't go, Archy; and if I were you, I would wait until Saturday. You will enjoy it so much better when you have your father's consent. It always takes away more than one-half the pleasure of any enjoyment to think that it is obtained at the cost of disobedience. Come, go to school with me now, and I will go into the woods with you on Saturday."

"No, I can't wait until Saturday. I'm sure it will rain by that time; and if it don't the hogs will eat up every nut that has fallen before that time."

"There'll be plenty left on the trees, if they do. It's as fine sport to knock them down as to pick them up."

But Archy's purpose was settled, and nothing that Charles Murray could say had any influence with him. So the boys parted, the one for his school, and the other for a stolen holiday in the woods.

The moment Charles was alone again, he felt no longer any desire to go with Archy. He had successfully resisted the temptation, and the allurement was gone. But even for listening to temptation he had some small punishment, for he was late to school by nearly ten minutes, and had not his lessons as perfect as usual, for which the teacher felt called upon to reprimand him. But this was soon forgotten; and he was so good a boy through the whole day, and studied all his lessons so diligently, that, when evening came, the teacher, who had not forgotten the reprimand, said to him, "You have been the best boy in the school to-day, Charles. To-morrow morning, try and come in time, and be sure that your lessons are well committed to memory."

Charles felt very light and cheerful as he went running, skipping, and singing homeward. His day had been well spent, and happiness was his reward. When he came in sight of home, there was no dread of meeting his father and mother, such as he would have felt if he had played the truant. Every thing looked bright and pleasant, and when Juno came bounding out to meet him, he could not help hugging his favorite dog in the joy he felt at seeing her.

When Charles met his mother, she looked at him with a more earnest and affectionate gaze than usual. And then the boy noticed that her countenance became serious.

"Ain't you well, mother?" asked Charles.

"Yes, my dear, I am very well," she replied. "But I saw something an hour ago that has made me feel so. Archy Benton was brought home from the woods this afternoon, where he had gone for chestnuts, instead of going to school, as he should have done, dreadfully hurt. He had fallen from a tree. Both of his arms are broken, and the doctor fears that he has received some inward injury that may cause death."

Charles turned pale when his mother said this. "He tried to persuade me to go with him," said Charles; "and I was strongly tempted to do so," but I resisted the temptation, and have felt glad about it ever since."

Mrs. Murray took her son's hand, and pressing it hard, said, with much feeling, "How rejoiced I am that you were able to resist his persuasions to do wrong! Even if you had not been hurt yourself, the injury received by Archy would have discovered to us that you were with him, and then how unhappy your father and I would have been, I cannot tell. And you would have been unhappy too. Ah, my son, there is only one true course for all of us, and that is to do right. Every deviation from this path brings trouble. An act of a moment may make us wretched for days, weeks, months, or perhaps years. It will be a long, long time before Archy is free from pain of body or mind; it may be that he will never recover. Think how miserable his parents must feel; and all because of this single act of disobedience."

We cannot say how often Charles said to himself, that evening and the next day, when he thought of Archy, "Oh, how glad I am that I did not go with him."

When Saturday came, the father and mother of Charles Murray gave him permission to go into the woods for chestnuts. Two or three other boys, who were his school companions, likewise received liberty to go, and altogether made a pleasant party. It did not rain, nor had the hogs eaten up all the nuts, for the lads found plenty under the tall old trees, and in a few hours filled their bags and baskets.

Charles said, when he came home, that he had never enjoyed himself better, and was glad that he had not been induced to go with Archy Benson.

It was a lesson he never afterwards forgot. If he was tempted to do what he knew was wrong, he thought of Archy's day in the woods, and the tempter instantly left him. The boy who had been so badly hurt did not die, as the doctor feared, but he suffered great pain, and was ill for a long time.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

Let Children Sing.—All children can learn to sing, if they commence in season. I do not say all will have the same sweet voice of the nightingale; for some have naturally, sweet, mild, and soft voices when they talk, while others speak in loud, strong and masculine tones. The same is true in regard to singing.

In Germany every child is taught to use its voice while young. In their schools all join in singing as a regular exercise, as much as they attend to the study of geography; and in their churches the singing is not confined to a choir, who sit apart from the others, perhaps in one corner of the house, but there is a vast tide of incense going forth to God from every heart which can give utterance to this language from the soul.

Children, sing! yes, sing from your whole hearts! David sang before the Lord, and it is meet that you should do the same—and always, when angry feelings arise in your breast, curb and check them, by singing sweet and cheerful songs.

New York Statistics.—During the year 1851, there have landed at New York 317,288 passengers in vessels. Of these, 299,081 were from foreign ports, and 18,207 were from California.

During the month of December, the number of emigrants arrived at the same port was 15,416. Of these, 9612 were from Great Britain. The number of deaths in the year was 19,775, as follows: 4042 men, 3683 women, 6798 boys, and 5234 girls. There was also 346 fires, and 216 alarms. The number of tavern licenses was 5047, which yielded $50,470. The amount received from tavern and other licenses, $60,221.

A clergyman, a member of the Scotch Free Church has been at Rome, with the purpose of establishing a church of that persuasion in the Holy City.

## Foreign Items.

The Danish mining expedition to Greenland appears to be very promising. Large quantities of copper ore, containing about 60 per cent. pure copper are easily obtained, a ship load of which will be sent to England in the spring.

The French papers state that Lord Brougham, in his retreat at Cannes, is preparing for publication a work entitled "France and England before Europe in 1851."

Nearly three quarters of a million sterling appear, according to the advertisement in the London journals, about to be raised for Californian and Australian Quartz Rock-Crushing Companies.

A leading medical practitioner, at Brighton, has lately given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his knowledge within the last six months.

The Hampshire Advertiser states that Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Somthampton, has just been offered the honor of knighthood. This Andrews appears to be a capital good fellow.

A Roman nobleman, Count de Braschi, has put in a claim to some of the most valuable pictures in the Louvre, and amongst them the "Holy Family," of Raphael, having been unlawfully pillaged by the French from his family when they invaded Rome.

At Madrid the commission on the law for regulating the liberty of the press, had refused to assent to the proposition of Ministers to be permitted to seize newspapers before their publication.

Mr. Ralph Steel, of Newcastle, has invented a saw capable of sawing timber into any shape for ship's use, either ship knees or ship timber of any description. The saw, at the same time that it is capable of cutting timber to any given shape, can also be applied to cutting straight.

Discoveries of Gold in Spain.—*La Nacion*, of Madrid, contains some details concerning the newly discovered gold mines of Spain, in the Province of Gerona. Some of the veins which had been opened have proved exceedingly rich, yielding over 17 ounces per quintal. From one mine there have been taken already 1250 tons of the rock containing the gold, of what species is not stated, and the necessary machinery had been already put in operation. One of the mines has been opened to a depth of 270 feet, and the gold becomes more plentiful as the depth increases.

An announcement is made in the London Times of the intended erection of a fourth Presidency in India, and a proposal to remove the seat of government from Calcutta to Lahore. The new province is to be constituted by the spacious province of the Punjab, to which, on the, east, it will annex the broad districts of Agra and Bengal, up to the banks of the Sone, embracing the populous and important cities of Allahabad and Benares. To the south-west it will include our anomalous appanage of Scinde, and will thus extend itself from the Hindoo Kosh, to the mouths of the Indus, and from the mountains of Beloochistan to the plains of the Ganges.

## From the Atlantic Papers.

Hon. T. E. Gridley, of Jackson county, Michigan, was caught by the teeth of a threshing machine, a few days since, and was horribly mangled.

The President has appointed Mr. Fuller, of N. Y., as Chief Justice of Minnesota. Aaron Goodrich, the present occupant, refuses to vacate the office, and says the President has no right to supersede him.

Tract Newspaper.—Of the American Messenger, 106,000 copies are struck off monthly, consuming 205 reams of paper. The "Child's Paper," got up in superior style, with numerous cuts and adapted to Sunday-schools, has just been started.

The Legislature of South Carolina have reconsidered their former action, and agreed to the sale of a site on Bull's Island to the United States, for a light-house.

The Joliet (Ill.) Journal says that the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, the French Catholic Apostle of Temperance, has emigrated to the State, and intends locating in the Kankakee valley. He will be joined in the Spring by about 1500 French families from Montreal and Quebec.

Wisconsn.—The official returns in Wisconsin cut down Mr. Farwell's majority for Governor, to about 400. The Legislature will stand: Senate, 5 whigs, 13 democrats, 1 Freesoiler. The House, 31 whigs, 28 democrats, and 6 Freesoilers.

Charity.—Night had kissed the young rose, and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dew-drops hung upon its sweetest slumbers. Morning came, with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose, and it awoke joyous and smiling. Lightly it danced to and fro in all the loveliness of health and youthful innocence. Then came the ardent sun-god sweeping from the east, and he smote the young rose with his scorching rays, and it fainted. Deserted and almost heart-broken, it dropped to the dust in loneliness and despair. Now the gentle breeze, which had been gamboling over the sea, pushing on the home-bound barque, sweeping over hill and dale, by the neat cottage and still brook, turning the old mill, fanning the brow of disease, and frisking the curls of innocent childhood, came tripping along on her errand of mercy and love; and when she saw the young rose, she hastened and kissed it, and fondly bathed its forehead in cool, refreshing showers; and the young rose revived, looked up and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze; but she hurried quickly away; her generous task was performed, yet not without reward—for she soon perceived that a delicious fragrance had been poured on her wings by the grateful rose, and the kind breeze was glad in her heart, and went away singing through the trees. Thus real, true charity, like the breeze, gathers fragrance from the drooping flower it refreshes, and unconsciously reaps a reward in the performance of its offices of kindness, which steals upon the heart, like rich perfume, to bless and to cheer.

Temperature of the Arctic Regions.—The lowest temperature recorded in the "Meteorological Journal" of the American Arctic expedition, is 46 degrees below zero, and occurred on the 22d of January. At this time, on a block of ice one hundred yards from the vessel, the thermometer stood at 55 degrees below zero.


**BANKING HOUSE OF**

JAMES KING, OF WILLIAM, EXCHANGE ON
George Peabody, Esq.....London.
Messrs. Cammann & Whitehouse.New York.
Messrs. J. Corning & Co.....New Orleans.
Messrs. Riggs & Levering.....St. Louis.
And on Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs—
Payable at their office.....Washington City.
" Merchants' Bank of Boston, Boston.
" Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
" Bank of Baltimore.....Baltimore.
" Bank of Virginia and branches.
City, State and other Stocks bought and sold. aug1

**BANKING HOUSE, OF**

DURGOYNE & CO., NEW FIRE PROOF BUILDING, old stand, Washington and Montgomery streets EXCHANGE for sale at all times at sight or on time, on
Baring Bros. & Co.....London.
Hottinguer & Co.....Paris.
Jno. E. Thayer & Bro.....Boston.
Merchants' Bank.....do.
Beebe & Co.....New York.
Ludlow & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Chubb Schenck & Co.....Washington City.
L. A. Benoist & Co.....St. Louis.
Ellis & Morton.....Cincinnati.
Maunsel White & Co.....New Orleans.
Dacke Bros. & Co.....Havana.
Gold Dust purchased at highest prices, shipped and insured to Bank of England and the Atlantic States. aug1

**F. ARGENTI & CO.,**

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BETWEEN Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on
Brown, Brothers & Co.....New York.
Brown, Shipley & Co.....Liverpool.
Samuel Nicholson & Co.....New Orleans.
Browns & Bowen.....Philadelphia.
James Adger & Co.....Charleston.
Morrill & Dickey.....Mobile.
T. B. Curtiss, Esq.....Boston.
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq.....Savannah.
Alex. Brown & Sons.....Baltimore.
Good clean Gold Dust bought at $17 per oz., or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the United States. sep12

A. F. MOULTON, J. H. GAGER, T. N. LUNING
**MOULTON & CO.,**

DEALERS IN GOLD DUST, CITY AND STATE SECURITIES. Exchange, &c., Washington street, two doors below Montgomery, San Francisco. Highest price paid for Gold Dust.
N. B.—A fire proof vault on the premises, for special and other deposits. of7 tf

**JOHN PERRY & CO.**
PURCHASERS OF GOLD DUST.
**State and City Stocks**
Bought and sold on commission. Office corner Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco oct24 tf

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**

JACKS & WOODRUFF, IMPORTERS OF WATCHES and JEWELRY, 274 Montgomery st. between Washington and Merchant streets,—where may be found a splendid assortment of fine London, Duplex, Lever, and Lapine Watches with diamond backs, received per last steamer and manufactured to order, and which for beauty of workmanship and accuracy of time, cannot be surpassed.
Also, diamond, ruby, emerald, and opal jewelry of the richest description and most fashionable patterns; together with splendid silver tea sets, cups, spoons, knives and forks.
We invite all who are in want of suitable presents for the holidays, to call and examine our stock.
Jewelry of every description manufactured from California gold. of17 6t
Also, just received, per Tennessee, Magic Hunting London Watches, Levi Brown's Gold Pens, Cuff Pins, &c.

**ATWILL & CO.'S**

MUSIC WAREHOUSE AND DEPOT OF FANCY GOODS—Post Office Buildings, Grand Plaza, San Francisco—Every variety of piano fortes, organs, melodeons, guitars, violins, and all other kinds of brass and wood musical instruments, together with reeds, strings, bows, and musical merchandise of every sort, as received semi-monthly from New York.
Also, new and standard music and tutors for the voice and all instruments.
Also, stationery, fancy Chinese goods, globes, maps, paintings, pictures, flags of all nations, children's toys, dolls, etc.
Fancy work baskets and boxes, large engravings of "San Francisco," perfumery, combs, brushes, etc. etc. at wholesale and retail.
The latest songs from New York, together with all the compositions of Russell, Dempster, Stephen C. Massett, etc. etc.
Instruments tuned and repaired. Orders from the country punctually attended to by addressing
JOSEPH F. ATWILL & CO.,
aug1 Grand Plaza, San Francisco.

**THE IRVING.**

MESSRS. DUMARTHERAY & CO. LATE AT the head of Delmonico's, have the honor to inform their former patrons and friends, and the public generally, that they have opened their New Restaurant, located in Montgomery, near Washington street, and directly opposite their old house. They pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain the standing which they flatter themselves they have established in California, and they trust by strict attention to their guests, to receive a share of public patronage.
P. DU MARTHERAY
LOUIS CHAPUI,
ARMAND HIVERT,
aug1 tf H. G. GIANNINI.

**STAGE LINE FOR SAN JOSE.**

HALL & CRANDALL, Proprietors.—Fare reduced On and after the 15th inst. the price of passage to San Jose will be reduced to $10. The stage leaves Bereford & Co's. office on the California Exchange, corner of Clay and Kearny streets, every morning at 8 o'clock, precisely; also the Mansion House, in San Jose, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
At considerable expense, two new and very superior coaches have been added to the line, thereby promoting the comfort of the passengers. All the sandy part of the road is planked, and the stages now make the trip in very quick time.
The Agents of the line will be happy to give passengers any information or advice that may be needed.
There will also a stage leave Bereford & Co's. every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Monterey arriving there the following evening.
San Francisco, Nov. 21st, 1851.

**MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.**

JOHN W. TUCKER, BRICK STORE, MONTgomery Street, one door north of Sacramento st. San Francisco.
California Gold and Specimen Work, constantly on hand, and manufactured to any desired pattern, by experienced workmen. Fine Gold and Silver Watches, cased heavily expressly for my trade, received by every steamer; together with every variety of rich jewelry, Diamond Work, Chinese Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.
Orders from the interior promptly and carefully attended to.
☞ To insure delivery persons will please send their orders by Adams & Co.'s, Reynolds & Co.'s, Freeman & Co.'s, or Newell & Co.'s Expresses.
JOHN W. TUCKER.
3m o17. Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

**STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.**

FOR SALE AT DONAHUE'S UNION AND IRON BRASS FOUNDRY, corner of First and Mission sts., Happy Valley, San Francisco. Quartz mining machinery made to order after the most approved plans. Castings of iron or brass, smithing, boiler making, steamboat repairing, turning and finishing, executed with dispatch, and everything connected with the business promptly attended to. aug1

**SUTTER IRON WORKS,**

RINCON POINT—THE ABOVE WORKS ARE NOW in full operation, and are prepared to execute steamboat work of any weight or description. Quartz machinery, castings of any size particularly attended to and executed with dispatch, and at as low rates as any establishment in the country.
JAMES BLAIR, Agent.
aug1 Corner Front and Sacramento streets.

**OIL.**

BAILEY & GILBERT, OIL MANUFACTURERS, Pine street, between Sansome and Battery, have on hand and are constantly manufacturing pure bleached sperm oil, well recommended for machinery; bleached polar oil, and winter strained lard oil, in packages to suit purchasers, and the quality guaranteed.
On hand—5000 gallons pure sperm oil; 15,000 gallons polar oil; 3000 gallons lard oil; 1000 gallons winter strained polar oil.
BAILEY & GILBERT,
aug1 Pine street.

**AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE**
**Corner Clay and Davis Streets, San Francisco.**

W. H. RANLETT & CO.—wholesale and retail dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machines, etc. have received by clipper ships, late arrivals, a large and well selected assortment of ploughs of all patterns and sizes, harrows, cultivators, Ames' shovels, spades and hoes, garden and field rakes; Emery's latest improved horse powers; Emery's new threshers and cleavers; Emery's improved brush seed sowers; revolving horse rakes, and all kinds of hay and harvesting tools; hay, straw and cornstalk cutters, corn shellers, churns, cast iron dirt scrapers, ox-yokes and bows, hay and manure forks, post spoons, brush and bramble hooks, barn door rollers, improved hydraulic rams, Coe's patent adjustable screw wrenches, etc. etc. together with all descriptions of gardening tools, pumps, lead pipes, log and trace chains, whiffletrees, grindstone hangings, axes, cart harnesses, etc., from the establishment of Ruggles, Doures, Mason & Co., Boston.
W. H. R. & Co. will also be supplied with a large and complete assortment of all varieties of field and garden seeds, put up in the best manner, and warranted, to be received immediately after gathering, by clipper ships.
oct24

**BIBLE DEPOSITORY.**

THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY HAVE established a Depository on Stockton street, between Union and Green, and at Marvin & Hitchcock's, Montgomery street, for the sale and distribution of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in the various Languages spoken in California.
N. B.—Bibles and Testaments supplied gratis to those who are unable to purchase.
The next regular Anniversary of the San Francisco Bible Society will take place on the last Sabbath of October.
San Francisco, Sept., 1851.

**FARMS FOR SALE**—In the counties of Sonoma and Napa, and the Petlauma valley; in large or small tracts of valley, or table, or mountain land, well watered and wooded. Apply at the office of
HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS,
Bolton, Barron & Co.'s Building
[nov7 Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.